



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Head Office: 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Branch Offices	Melbourne, Vic	.. Fink's Buildings, Elizabeth Street.
	Sydney, N.S.W.	.. 114a Pitt Street.
	Adelaide, S.A.	.. 76 Brookman's Building, Grenfell Street.
	New York, U.S.A.	.. Park Row Building.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Ten shillings a year in advance, post free to any part of the world, including a copy of THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY next published. Single copy, 4d.; Summer or Winter Number, 1s.; DIARY, 3s. 6d. Postal orders and cheques to be crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

Prix de l'abonnement: The Chemist and Druggist une fois par semaine, et l'agenda du Chemist and Druggist une fois par an, 12.50 francs par an, franco.

Abonnementspreis: The Chemist and Druggist einmal wöchentlich, und Notizkalender des Chemist and Druggist einmal im Jahre, 10 Mark jährlich, frei in's Haus geliefert.

Precio de suscripción: The Chemist and Druggist una vez por semana, y el Agenda del Chemist and Druggist una vez al año, 12.50 pesetas anuales, franco.

THIS JOURNAL is regularly supplied by subscription to the whole of the Members of FIFTEEN PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETIES in the British Empire. The associate Journal, *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, published at Melbourne and Sydney, is also supplied to all Australasian subscribers.

Terms for advertising may be obtained on application to the Publisher, C. & D., 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

CONTENTS: Vol. LX. No. 9 (Series No. 1,153)

	PAGE		PAGE
American Notes.....	333	Medical Gleanings	341
A New Shaving-paste	342	New Companies and Com-	
Bankruptcies and Failures	352	pany News	352
British Pharmaceutical		Observations and Reflec-	
Conference	336	tions.....	343
Business Changes.....	353	Personalities	354
Coming Events.....		Pharmaceutical Society of	
Correspondence.....	355	Great Britain (North	
Deaths.....	354	British Branch).....	334
Editorial Comments:—		Recent Wills	353
Section 17	344	Scottish News	351
A Pharmacy Degree.....	345	Scottish Universities and	
Glasgow Doctors' Shop	345	Pharmaceutical Educa-	
Notes	346	tion	335
English News.....	328	South African News.....	332
Festivities	338	Things that Happen—	
French News.....	331	Sometimes	342
Gazette	352	Trade marks Applied for...	333
General Medical Council...	337	Trade Notes	347
Irish News	330	Trade Report.....	359
Legal Reports	348	Westminster Wisdom	342
Marriages	354	Winter Session	338

INDENTS.

NEXT week's issue of the C. & D. affords business-houses the one chance of the year for getting into touch with the merchant shippers of the United Kingdom who have indents to fill for chemicals, drugs, druggists' sundries, perfumery, soaps, and all other goods handled by druggists abroad. The number will be circulated to the merchant shippers, and it will help to secure business, so that all who wish to get a share of the indents that are going should advertise their specialities or classes of goods in the issue. The Publisher will close his pages for press on Tuesday, March 4. Instructions should, therefore, be sent to him by an early post. Advertisements for the Supplement will be received up to Thursday as usual.

Summary.

SOME BOOKS that are of therapeutic value are mentioned on p. 347.

THERE is a lively correspondence about doctors' shops in Glasgow at present (p. 345).

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Chemists and Druggists' Society of Ireland is reported on p. 339.

OLIVE OIL which got over-heated in the voyage from Bari is the subject of litigation (p. 351).

BRISTOL welcomes the British Pharmaceutical Conference to that ancient city in 1903 (p. 337).

MR. J. F. LIVERSEEGE is proposed as the successor of Dr. Hill, public analyst for Birmingham (p. 329).

FURTHER correspondence on the leak in the Glasgow price-protection arrangement is printed on p. 355.

ITALIAN PHARMACISTS are alarmed about Government proposals which raise the educational requirements (p. 347).

THE MIDWIVES BILL has passed the second reading (p. 312). The General Medical Council opposes it in its present form (p. 337).

HASTINGS CHEMISTS had a good time with Mr. Glyn-Jones last week, on the occasion of the first meeting of the local Association (p. 338).

BELFAST DRUGGISTS object to what the Pharmaceutical Council says about their consulting-rooms, and respond on the *tu quoque* line (p. 339).

THE EXECUTORS of the late Mr. W. B. Murray, Dublin, have established their claim for 1,000*l.* accident insurance in respect to his death (p. 350).

DAMAGES (200*l.*) have been paid by a Drogheda pharmacist to a customer who got from his assistant ext. belladon. in place of conf. sennæ (p. 350).

A NURSE is suing a doctor to recover damages for alleged negligence. Several chemists give evidence as to prescriptions dispensed—morphine, cocaine, &c. (p. 350).

MR. JESSE BOOT denies that companies like his are responsible for "cutting," and claims that such companies are a benefaction to many, including the shop managers (p. 355).

THE CHEMICAL COMMITTEE of the Royal Agricultural Society has made recommendations regarding the sale of poisons which indicate an inacquaintance with the law (p. 328).

MR. BRAXTON HICKS made some startling remarks about Williams's Pink Pills, Bile Beans, and other nostrums at a Kingston inquest. They are given fully on p. 330.

OUR CAPE CORRESPONDENT cables the gist of a Government order, under which foreign dentists and doctors will not be registered there unless under reciprocity conditions (p. 332).

MR. J. F. TOCHER unfolded his scheme of University education and a degree for chemists and druggists at a meeting in Edinburgh. The gist of it is given on p. 335, and some remarks on p. 345.

THE DISPUTE between the General Medical Council and the English Royal Colleges came to a head this week, when the Council met and adopted resolutions which appear to provide a *modus vivendi* (p. 337).

THE ARGUMENT in the Scottish Judiciary Appeal Court in regard to the pharmaceutical Registrar's powers under Section 17 is fully reported on p. 348, and we comment on p. 344 upon the ruling that the Registrar is the proper person to prosecute.

THE EXECUTIVE of the British Pharmaceutical Conference met last week, and passed a resolution regarding the death of Mr. William Martindale (p. 333); so also did the Executive of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society (p. 334).

MEDICINE-STAMPS must be fixed so that they may be destroyed when the packages are opened. Some are not, and retailers are responsible. Mr. Leo. Atkinson has addressed the Board of Inland Revenue on the matter, and obtained an important concession. See p. 355.

THE more important changes of the week in drugs and chemicals include an advance in carbonate and citrate of lithia and a slight reduction in carbonate of himuth. Quinine is very quiet pending the auctions. Foreign spermaceti is easier, and cinnamon was lower in auction (p. 359).

THE S. F. & D. ACT CASES this week include two High Court decisions: one ruling that action regarding false warranties cannot be taken after six months beyond the date of the warranty, the other that Pearks's milk-blended butter is sold with sufficient notice. The first stage in the appeal by Boots (Limited) *re* lin. sapon. meth. is also accomplished (p. 348).

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Sir H. Roscoe has offered a mace to the London University, of which he is Vice-Chancellor, and it has been accepted.

On February 21 the students of the Imperial College of Chemistry visited the drug warehouses at the London Docks. The Principal (Mr. Frederick Davis) accompanied them.

Dr. J. C. Thresh contributes to the *Lancet* a paper on his theory of air-borne small-pox, on the lines of his report to the Essex County Council (*C. & D.*, January 11, page 35).

A young soldier, named Ellicot, has been remanded on a charge of stealing bottles of perfume and other articles from the shop of Mr. Miles Coward, chemist and druggist, Devizes.

The Colonial Exhibition at the Royal Exchange will be opened on March 10. The British Dominions, States, and colonies participating include Canada, Western Australia, South Africa, and North Borneo.

At the Axminster Petty Sessions on Tuesday, Mr. Skinner, chemist, Colyton, was one of the principal witnesses in an alleged assault case against Mr. W. Parkinson Stablefork, a veterinary surgeon. The case was dismissed.

At Lambeth on February 22, a laundryman named Turner was remanded on a charge of obtaining by false pretences 25*l.* from Mr. Charles Green, chemist and druggist, and 6*l.* from his daughter, Miss Henrietta Green, and various sums from other persons.

Mr. C. F. Welch, of Messrs. Hopwood & Co., manufacturing chemists, Jewry Street, E.C., who has been a prominent member of the Richmond Association Football Club for some time, received his cap for Middlesex County last week, playing against Herts.

The Board of Customs have issued an order directing that drawback be allowed upon castor and icing sugars made in the United Kingdom from duty-paid foreign refined sugar. Hitherto the drawback applied to such sugars made from the British refined article only.

Sir Edgar Vincent, M.P. for Exeter, speaking last week at a dinner of the Exeter Licensed Victuallers, said he did not see why because a man happened to hold a share in a theatre, held a licence to sell methylated spirits, or was a chemist holding a licence for medicated wines, he should be deprived from sitting on a Licensing Bench.

At Bromley on February 24, two errand-boys, named Evans and Brooker, were charged with being concerned in stealing a cash-box containing 12*s.* 2*d.*, and a cash-book, the property of Mr. Edwin Walter Routley, pharmaceutical chemist, 60 High Street, Beckenham. The lads admitted the theft, and were remanded in order that a ship might be found for them.

At the annual meeting of Grantham Traders' Association on February 24, Mr. T. Rowle was elected President for the ensuing year. The report showed that the membership had increased to 74, and the balance in hand was 32*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* In the last three years the Association has recovered from 300*l.* to 1,000*l.* worth of debts per annum for its members, and the inquiry department has prevented many members from making bad debts.

At the Liverpool Assizes on February 22, Thomas Crook and James Lancaster, artificial-teeth makers, of Clitheroe, and Blackburn, were charged with causing the death of a woman, named Hothersall, by alleged unskilled administration of chloroform (see *C. & D.*, February 1, page 183). After hearing evidence for the prosecution, Mr. Justice Bucknill said there was no evidence to prove that prisoners did not use ordinary care and skill in the administration of the chloroform, and they were discharged.

A letter signed by Mr. J. C. Bell, Mr. C. E. Cassal, Mr. J. K. Colwell, Mr. C. H. Cribb, and Mr. W. F. K. Stock, appeared in the daily press this week, stating that "the

Society of Public Analysts does not and cannot properly represent the public analysts of the country, that it cannot justifiably be described as a Society of Public Analysts, and that it is in no sense a qualifying body." The statement appears to have been made in consequence of some after-dinner speeches at the Society's annual dinner.

Ping-pong balls are made of xylonite, and 6 tons per week are turned out at a factory at Brantham, Essex. As 300 weigh 1 lb., the weekly output is 4,320,000. When dented they come right by soaking in hot water, provided the seam is waterproof. If not, under this treatment they collapse.

Sale of Poisons.

The Chemical Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society has reported that it deems certain alterations necessary in Schedule A of the Pharmacy Act of 1868. These are:—

(a) That Schedule A of the Act of 1868 should be more strictly defined than at present. For example, the first item, "Arsenic and its preparations," might be held at present to cover sheep-dips, weed-killers, Paris green (for fruit-trees), arsenical soaps, and other articles used in agricultural operations, which were totally unconnected with pharmacy, and were not required to be dispensed, being already prepared in the form in which they are used by the public. Such articles should either be excluded from Schedule A, or otherwise excepted from the provisions of Section 15 of the Act.

(b) That the power at present given under Section 2 of the Act to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to declare by resolution that "any article in such resolution named ought to be deemed a poison within the meaning of the Act of 1868," should as regards agricultural and horticultural articles be only exercised with the previous approval of the Board of Agriculture.

Wants Compulsory Metric System.

Mr. C. J. Sage, of Frome, at the last meeting of the Frome Chamber of Commerce brought up the subject of he compulsory adoption of the metric system of weights throughout the United Kingdom. The matter was of personal interest as it was included in the everyday work of the business and profession to which he belonged, no analysis being carried out accurately or preparations standardised without the aid of the metric system. The litre, gramme, and metre were as familiar to chemists as ounces, pounds, and hundredweights. Mr. Sage proceeded to explain the unit of the metric system, and said that as regards decimal coinage it would be simplicity itself. The Chamber subsequently passed a resolution asking the local M.P. to support any measure introduced into the House of Parliament on the subject.

Cancer Investigation.

A Joint Committee of the two Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons has been appointed to draw up the lines along which a systematic investigation shall proceed. The delegates on the committee from the Royal College of Physicians consist of Sir William Church (president), Sir William Broadbent, Dr. Pye-Smith, Dr. Whipple, Dr. Payne, Dr. Rose Bradford, and Dr. J. F. W. Tatham. The delegates from the Royal College of Surgeons are Mr. H. G. Howse (president), Mr. J. Langton, Mr. H. Morris, Mr. H. T. Butlin, Mr. Watson Cheyne, C.B., and Mr. R. J. Godlee.

Birmingham Notes.

Dudley Port is to be the scene of the production of *Mondrag*, a patch of 32 acres being monopolised. It is near Tipton, the Venice of the Midlands.

Elizabeth Crosby (16), a bottle filler at the works of Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited), Bull Street, was severely burnt by the bursting of a bottle of carbolic acid. She was taken to the hospital.

Sir B. Stone, the photographic enthusiast, is a member of the papermaking firm of Smith, Stone & Knight, Sattley. He shows 400 pictures at the photographic exhibition at the Society of Arts Rooms, New Street, this week.

It is suggested to rent the Moseley Botanical Gardens, with its 18 acres of grounds and pinetum, as a Coronation memorial sanatorium for Birmingham. At present there are 2,400 cases of phthisis in the city, and 20,000*l.* will be required.

Lady pupils at public dispensaries are much in demand, and advertisements appear constantly. One wonders what success attends their labours, for at the last examination four ladies went up from one institution and not one passed.

Mr. Charles Luckman, who for thirty-six years has been with Messrs. Alfred Bird & Sons, and has for many years been in charge of their chemist's and druggist's business in Worcester Street, is leaving Birmingham to take up his residence in Llandudno.

On behalf of the Health Committee of the City Council, Widal's test has been carried out in 243 instances under the arrangement made with the Birmingham University during the year 1901. Also 336 specimens from throats of patients were examined for the diphtheria bacillus, and 252 doses of antitoxin serum were issued.

It has been very noticeable in recent times that the display in chemists' shop-windows has undergone a happy change. Where formerly everybody else's preparations but their own formed a conspicuous part of the whole, now during an inspection of a dozen or more shop-windows less of the others and more of their own are observable.

One hears of the photographic chemist who votes this part as a good side-line, but, perhaps, photography itself would be better. In the Moseley Road there are a dozen followers of the art, including one (Mr. Sheffield) who has relinquished pharmacy for it. All of them, judging by appearances, are doing better than the retail chemist.

The Ebenezer Provident Sick Society, which has a yearly income of nearly 18,000*l.*, and pays the greatest portion of it away in sick pay, surgeons' salaries, &c., have approached the consultants of the town, with the result that they have secured an undertaking from them that they will see the Society's members as patients at a reduced fee of half-a-guinea, and are willing to visit at their homes within two miles of the centre of the city for half the usual two-guinea fee.

The photographic exhibition is a marvellous collection of high art, and redounds with credit to the organisers and exhibitors, amongst whom are many pharmacists and other amateur experts. Mr. Baynton shows some excellent photo apparatus; so do Hurman (Limited), 3 Victoria Square. In the catalogue the local firms, Messrs. P. Harris & Co. and Southall Brothers & Barclay were in evidence, and Dr. Hall Edwards exhibited splendid radiograph slides. The programme is good, and the whole will without doubt give a fillip to an excellent pharmaceutical side line.

At last, what has been advocated in these notes for many months, is to take place in our city next week. The medical officership of health and the public analyst's office are to part company, and the former is to be retained by Dr. Hill



MR. J. F. LIVERSEEGE.

at 1,000*l.* per annum. The latter is to be given without competition to Mr. John F. Liverseege, F.I.C., at a salary of 350*l.* per annum. This is the recommendation of the Health Committee. Mr. Liverseege, who is a pharmaceutical chemist, has been chief assistant under Dr. Hill in the analytical department at the Council House for the past sixteen years, and the committee have full confidence in recommending him for the appointment. He is well known to pharmacy of the Mid-

saffron. He has a predilection for drugs, and fair and just treatment may be expected should any of the local brotherhood fall foul of his official criticisms of their products and articles purchased under the Food and Drugs Acts.

Dr. Alfred Hill, medical officer of health and public analyst in his quarterly report states that two of fourteen samples of seidlitz-powders were condemned. One contained an excess of 29 per cent. of tartaric acid, and the other contained 23 per cent. of tartaric acid in excess. In the latter case the powder in the blue paper was of correct composition, but its quantity was 23 per cent. too much. The box was marked "extra." The B.P. only recognises one strength of seidlitz-powder, but an unofficial formula for "double" or "extra strong" requires the same amounts of tartaric acid and bicarbonate of soda as the B.P., with twice as much Rochelle salt. The latter sample therefore agreed with neither the official nor the unofficial standard. Dr. Hill adds that the first-mentioned sample differed from any he had previously seen by having the alkaline powders wrapped in white paper, and the acid powders in blue papers. The whole of the samples (nine) of compound tincture of benzoin received were genuine, containing from 177 to 209 grammes of solid extract per litre. These figures, says Dr. Hill, afford additional evidence in supporting the opinion expressed in his last quarterly report that 180 grammes per litre is a reasonable standard, and that the Government chemists in passing a sample which contained 147 grammes made a mistake. Five samples of tincture of iodine were of satisfactory composition and strength, but a sixth contained 18.2 grammes of sodium iodide, and 7.8 grammes of potassium iodide per litre, instead of 25 grammes of potassium iodide. This was quite a novel substitution, and was probably unintentional, as sodium iodide is more expensive than potassium iodide.

Fires.

The pharmacy of Mr. John Parrott, in Friar Stile Road, Richmond, was the scene of an outbreak of fire on February 18, caused through the fusing of the electric-light cable igniting some woodwork in the basement. An assistant who had gone to see to the electric-light apparatus was badly burnt about the face and hands. The current was cut off as quickly as possible, and no further damage was done.

A fire occurred at the works of Messrs. Sadler & Co. (Limited), manufacturing chemists, Cargo Fleet Road, Middlesborough, last week. A workman saw a blaze issuing from a large shed in which anthracene, sulphate of ammonia, and various oils were stored. He gave the alarm, and within a few minutes the fire brigade was upon the scene. A plentiful supply of water was obtained, and within an hour the flames were extinguished. Considerable damage was done to the machinery, and a neighbouring benzol store had a narrow escape.

No Fraud.

The adjourned charges against Arthur Vickers for obtaining money by false pretences under circumstances already detailed (*C. & D.*, February 22, page 289), were further gone into before the Manchester City Justices on February 22. Mr. J. Brooks, managing director of Jas. Brooks & Co. (Limited), said he had known the prisoner several years, and that he had bought the best drugs he could get, and those for the chemical chimney-sweepers were of good commercial quality. James Cumberlidge, a furniture broker, said he bought headache-powders from the defendant, and found them satisfactory. He used three boxes per annum, each box containing three dozen powders. Other witnesses spoke in favour of the prisoner, and the Bench dismissed the case, believing that the defendant had carried on a legitimate business.

A Standing Article.

At a meeting of the Medway Board of Guardians on February 25, a discussion was held relative to an account for eucalyptus-wax polish. A member asked what the preparation was, and was told it was used for cleaning canvas in the hospital. Mr. Lamb, who is a chemist and druggist, asked what was the good of the eucalyptus in the polish. He suggested that beeswax and turpentine should be used, instead, but it was explained that the polish was a standing article in the house, and had been sanctioned by the House Committee.

A Modern Apprentice.

Charles Wm. Burrowes was apprenticed to a Tottenham Court Road chemist, and afterwards held several situations as an assistant, also studying at medical classes. He then entered a theatre orchestra, next became an actor, and at the Brighton Empire secured great *éclat* for a bullet-proof coat which he invented. He then blossomed into an illusionist, with a lady and a tank of water, and in 1898 tried his hand at another form of illusion, getting a firm of solicitors to give him 80*l.*, and a syndicate 104*l.* and a salary of 4*l.* a week, to manage an electrical system of treatment which he professed to have invented. He was "Dr. Burrowes of St. Bart's and Guy's" then. He afterwards got the post of house-surgeon at a Salford hospital, was *locum tenens* to two Wigan medical men, and while in Wigan (1900) as James Joseph O'Donnell, bought the practice of Dr. Wilding, of Lindley. He might now have been a quiet country practitioner, in spite of the fact that he is not registered, but in 1894 he married Ada Garrett at Barking Parish Church, and in 1895 married bigamously Minnie Wilson at Hoxton, from whom he was divorced in 1899. Shortly after he married Violet Annie Nava at Liverpool, under the name of Charles Wm. James O'Donnell. He also appropriated 75*l.*, money that did not belong to him, and it has been considered advisable to give him the opportunity of mending his ways. Mr. Justice Bucknill, at the Liverpool Assizes on Monday, sentenced him to seven years' penal servitude. Burrowes is 38 years of age.

Mr. Braxton Hicks on Nostrums.

The wife of a cabdriver at Kingston-on-Thames died last week, and Mr. Braxton Hicks, the Coroner, held an inquest on February 20, at which Dr. Hyde, who made a *post-mortem* examination testified to death being due to pneumonia, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly. But before that point was reached the Coroner elicited from the husband that his wife had always refused to see a doctor, and was fond of taking patent medicines, Dr. Williams's "Pink Pills" and "Bile Beans" being mentioned. The Coroner asked the doctor if "Bile Beans" contain aloes. "I do not know," replied the doctor; "but the 'Pink Pills' contain sulphate of iron and aloes." Then came this remarkable exposition from the Coroner's chair:—

Mr. Hicks observed to the jury that he was speaking in the presence of some representatives of the Press, and he hoped they would take note of what he said. [Handling a budget of lengthy advertisements, and soliloquising:] Humph! Dr. Williams's Pink Pills. [To the jury.] There is no Dr. Williams, gentlemen. Dr. Williams is a fraud. We might just as well call him "Dr. Hicks." [Reading from the advertisements.] They give the names of people supposed to have been cured, but they may be right or wrong. [Quoting a number of the complaints the pills are claimed to cure.] "General muscular weakness." They do not know how to make Sandows out of Pink Pills. "Men who suffer from bloodlessness." I expect, gentlemen, if you went out and had a fight on a Saturday night you would suffer from bloodlessness, and perhaps it would do you a lot of good. "The only reliable cure." Fancy that! [Proceeding.] "Good for the complexion." [To the jury.] What is the matter with your complexion, gentlemen? If you are pale you know what to do. [Taking up the "Bile-bean" two column advertisement, and reading:] "A plucky policeman's adventure." [To his officer.] What did the policeman do, Tooth? You read the story. Mr. Tooth: I do not know, sir, but it is said his conduct was generally good. [Laughter.] Coroner [to jury]: The advertisement is not only misleading, but an utter and emphatic fraud on poor people. (The Jury: "Hear, hear.") [Reading another advertisement.] "Bile Beans for bilious bounders." [Laughter.] They are just like the Pink Pills, because they are declared to cure all sorts of diseases. [Reading a list.] Well, if it does not cure the complaints, you ought to take action against them for not curing you. But it is hard lines if you are dead. I doubt whether many of their testimonials are genuine. To attempt to cure yourselves by means of an advertisement in the papers is one of the riskiest things you can do. Mrs. Gosling (the deceased woman) was content to treat herself by advertisements in the newspapers—a most deadly thing to do. I think it is a mistake not to call the attention of the public to these newspaper advertisements of quack medicines. I have nothing to do with newspapers myself. I have not even an interest in them, but I think they should use a little discretion in inserting these advertisements. [To his officer.] Where did you get these advertisements, Tooth? Mr. Tooth: From the *People* and the *Daily Mail*, sir. The Coroner [displaying a two-column advertisement

of "Bile Beans"] Fancy! A respectable morning paper like the *Daily Mail* putting in all that. [Alluding to the case under inquiry.] The doctor finds the cause of death was purely natural causes. If a doctor had been called in to the deceased he might have discovered what was the matter with her, and saved her drugging herself with quack medicines. I thought it my duty to bring this matter before you, gentlemen, and I leave it to you to say anything more about the case.

The Foreman remarked that his colleagues wished to tender the Coroner their thanks "for the information he had given them concerning the two medicines"; and the Coroner, in reply, gave them some more about quack medicines, suggesting that they should be first approved by the Government or General Medical Council, and concluded by jocularly suggesting to the jury that they should subscribe sufficient money to present each of the three reporters present with a box of "Pink Pills" and "Bile Beans." This, be it noted, happened at a death-inquest in the hearing of the bereaved husband.

The Week's Poisonings.

The whole of the seven poisoning-fatalities reported as having taken place since last week were caused by poisons on the schedule. Carbolic acid was taken by a London youth who had enlisted, but found that "he did not want to be a soldier" after all; by a Walthamstow widow suffering from melancholia; and by a railway-clerk at Winhill recovering from an attack of influenza. A lieutenant in Kitchener's Horse, invalided home, took an overdose of morphia; while a Walsall man drank, inadvertently, a fatal dose of laudanum to relieve neuralgic pains. In like manner a Windhill farmer took too much chlorodyne, for the purpose of inducing sleep; and a labourer at Portsmouth, who was a heavy drinker, poisoned himself with belladonna liniment. A pilot at Hartlepool was troubled with insomnia, and obtained four sleeping-draughts from a local doctor. He drank them all at once, and died. A Hampstead labourer broke the skin on the back of his hand. He washed the wound with carbolic lotion, and afterwards rubbed it with a brush with which he had been cleaning a watch-chain. Blood-poisoning supervened, and he died—probably from carbolic-absorption.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Business Change.

Mr. D. McGregor Watson, L.P.S.I., late manager of the Clontarf branch of Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson's (Limited) pharmacy has acquired the old-established pharmaceutical business of Messrs. Whitty, of South Great George Street, Dublin.

Contracts Open.

Supplies of drugs and surgical appliances are wanted by the undermentioned Unions. Contracts to be entered into on the dates specified:—Armagh and seven dispensaries (March 4), Ballymoney and six dispensaries (March 13), Cashel (March 6), Celbridge and several dispensaries (March 7), Downpatrick (March 1), Dungarvan and four dispensaries (March 4), Glenamaddy and three dispensaries (March 12), Kilkul (March 10), Naas and several dispensaries (March 5), Tuam and several dispensaries (March 8). The usual conditions of tender obtain in each case.

Demand for Linseed.

U.S. Consul Tonville reports that the demand for linseed-cake in Belfast is so large that the requirements of the trade can hardly be supplied by local dealers. One firm has expressed a wish to be put into communication with an American firm of manufacturers with a view to disposing of consignments of linseed-cake. There are two lines of steamers—the Lord line and the Head line—running direct from the United States to Belfast.

Want Good Instruments.

At the last meeting of the Ballina Board of Guardians the Local Government Board wrote pointing out to the medical

officer of the workhouse that the contractor for the supply of medical and surgical appliances was bound under contract to supply only instruments of the best quality. The Board at the same time stated that they would take very serious notice of the matter in the event of inferior instruments being again supplied. The Guardians decided to send copies of the letter to the doctor and the contractor.

Swinford Medicine-contract.

The Local Government Board have again written to the Swinford Board of Guardians that they will not allow any recoupment on articles ordered from the medicine-contractor to the Union. The Clerk said the contract would terminate on March 31, and all the Guardians could lose by continuing till then would be 3*l.* 10*s.*, and the contractor further promised that the Guardians should not suffer if there were any surcharges.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Laudanum-poisoning.

Mr. A. Lewis Ligertwood, of Kirkcubright, who took an active part in the public life of the Stewartry of Kirkcubright, died last week from an overdose of laudanum, which he had taken to induce sleep.

Imitation Tobacco.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on February 21, David Wilson, Dundee, and Robert Simpson Baxter, Broughty Ferry, were fined 200*l.* each for having had in their possession (see *C. & D.*, February 8, page 221) ground wood stained to resemble tobacco.

Claim against "Camlachie."

Issues were ordered by the First Division of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on February 19, in an action by Edward George, Glasgow, against Alexander Cross & Sons (Limited), seed-merchants and chemical-manufacturers, 19 Hope Street, Glasgow, for 1,000*l.* damages, or alternatively for 156*l.* in respect of the death of his son William, who, while engaged in cleaning part of the machinery in the defenders' works, fell into a large "kettle," and was crushed to death. The pursuer maintains that the machinery should have been fenced, and that it should not have been cleaned while in motion. The defence is that the deceased was killed while cleaning a part of the machinery which he had no right to clean.

The Sheriff and the Adulteration Acts.

At a recent municipal banquet in Dundee, Sheriff Campbell Smith, referring to the adulteration of food, milk, and such like, said it was not worth while to prosecute in cases of that kind. What was the use of prosecutions of that kind, especially when it was perfectly well known that it was impossible to say what the strength of a cow's milk might be? Such a thing depended upon the time of the milking. If at the beginning of the milking it was very thin, at the last it was much better and stronger, and it was impossible to say what genuine milk might be. He would recommend those who were in doubt about their milk to use their palates or their noses, or consult some friendly tom-cat, and in that way they would find out when milk was too old. In that way they would be able to tell whether the milk was good and fresh just as thoroughly, or perhaps more thoroughly, than by any chemical analysis. It was almost sickening to him that he should have to impose a penalty upon a poor woman for selling a pennyworth of pepper, and who got, perhaps a tenth part of that in profit, merely because she had been swindled by somebody who had put ground rice in the material.

Glasgow Notes.

The advent of milder weather is being marked by a rise in the sick-rate and a corresponding improvement in business. So far the depression has been almost unprecedented.

A large block of buildings now being erected in the centre of the city is to be occupied by a firm of "universal providers," and an extensive dispensing-department will be a leading feature of the establishment.

There is much satisfaction locally over the decision of the Court of Session Judges in the Steele Smith test-case, which establishes once for all the legal right of the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society to sue in Scotland under Section 17.

One of the newspapers has a paragraph on the somewhat stale subject of laudanum-drinking. The general experience is that the habit is less common than formerly, although cocaineomania has replaced it to some extent. Indiscriminate prescribing has had much to do with the origin of these vices.

Two local vaccination stories are worth repeating. (1) Anxious Mother: "Be sure, doctor, that you use fresh calf-lymph for this wean. The stuff that you put into wee Jessie must have been taken from a warty calf, for her hands are all covered with warts." (2) Male Patient (aggressively): "I don't believe in vaccination." Physician (mildly): "Then why are you having yourself revaccinated?" M. P. (with a knowing leer): "Well, you see, if I am not revaccinated, and take smallpox, the hospital doctors will not care whether I die or not; but if I am revaccinated and take it, they'll fight like the devil to pull me through for the credit of their fetish."

Dundee Notes.

An effort is being made to get all shops closed earlier on Saturdays—at 10 P.M.—beginning March 1. Chemists are expected to do likewise.

Mr. D. H. Ferrier, chemist, 2 Hilltown, announces that he has assumed as partner his son, Mr. James P. Ferrier. The business will now be carried on under the firm-name of Ferrier & Son.

Mr. Charles O'Brien, jun., assistant with Mr. A. B. Ardercon, chemist, has been presented by his fellow-employees and the Home of Peace Temperance Lodge with a handsome travelling-bag on the occasion of his leaving for a situation in Edinburgh.

The local papers will need some coaching before the B.P.C. visits the town. The following paragraph shows why:—

SCOTTISH CHEMISTS TO VISIT DUNDEE.—A deputation representative of the Pharmaceutical Society of Scotland waited on Lord Provost Hunter on Tuesday, and asked that some public notice should be taken of the visit of the Society to Dundee in August next. His Lordship stated that he would hold a reception of the delegates in the Art Galleries.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

A PHARMACIST ROBBED.—M. Maupin, pharmacist, of the Rue de Saintonge, Paris, was robbed some time ago of about 240*l.* worth of jewellery and silverware. He suspected his servant-girl of the theft and dismissed her, at the same time placing the matter in the hands of the police. The girl protests that she is innocent, but has given information regarding a male friend of hers, whom she has denounced as the culprit.

LILLE EXHIBITION.—An international exhibition will be held at Lille from May 1 to September 15 of this year. The usual products of industry, commerce, agriculture, and the fine arts will be admitted, the exhibitors being classed under two heads—(1) manufacturers or producers, and (2) merchants, exhibiting products or commodities not of their own manufacture. Applications for space and further particulars may be obtained from Monsieur l'Administrateur, Délégué de l'Exposition Internationale, à Lille, France.

THE VICTOR HUGO CENTENARY.—Wednesday, February 26, was the centenary of the birth of Victor Hugo, and Paris has been more or less *en fête*. There will be public illuminations until March 2. The attention of practically the whole of France has been turned to the place where the great French poet and patriot first saw the light, and pharmacists here

are much interested to learn that the basement of the house in which he was born at Besançon, is now occupied by a pharmacy.

PHARMACY STUDENTS AND THE MILITARY LAW.—On the initiative of a provisional committee a meeting of pharmacy and medical students was held last Monday night in Paris. The object of the gathering was to protest against the law which obliges student to complete three years' military service, if at the age of 27 years they have not secured the diploma of pharmacist or doctor of medicine. As the law stands they perform twelve months' army service, generally in the medical or ambulance corps at about the age of 21, and then have to serve two years more in the active army if they are still unqualified at 27. A motion was put to the meeting and adopted, calling the attention of the university authorities to the fact that it is difficult for a student to get his diploma at the age-limit if he has commenced his professional studies a little late. Also that non-success at examinations is not always the result of want of assiduity. The hope was expressed that the present state of the law may be changed.

A FATAL PRESCRIBING ERROR at Alger is reported. A doctor was called in to attend a baby girl, $3\frac{1}{2}$ years old, who was attacked with influenza. He wrote a recipe for four suppositories of 25 centigrammes of cocaine to be used at intervals of twenty-four hours. The prescription was dispensed by a local pharmacist, who did not notice anything abnormal in the dose. Soon after the first application the child was taken with convulsions, and died a few hours later after much suffering. The doctor was called in too late to be of service, and could only admit that he had written "cocaine" instead of "quinine." The pharmacist is, to some extent, in fault, the rule here being that he ought not to make up any dose containing more than 10 centigrammes of cocaine without consulting the doctor who wrote the prescription. It is probable that both the physician and the pharmacist will be summoned by the child's parents on the charge of homicide by imprudence, with a claim for damages.

ANCIENT LITERATURE.—Dr. Dorveaux, librarian at the Paris School of Pharmacy, has sent me a copy of his latest publication—an annotated reprint of the celebrated "Declaration des Abus et Tromperies que font les Apothicaires," a quaint old work published at Tours in 1553 and translated into English in 1669 by Dr. Merrett, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., under the title of "A short view of the frauds and abuses committed by apothecaries, as well in relation to patients as physicians and of the only remedy thereof by physicians making their own medicines." The author of the original work was Sebastian Colin, a doctor of Poitiers, but the name of the author was given as Liset Benancio, an anagram on Colin's real name just as Rabelais published his first book under the anagram Alcofrabas Nasier. An interesting biography of Sebastian Colin forms the preface to Dr. Dorveaux's work. We learn, among other details, that he was one of the leaders of the Protestants, numerous, as everyone knows, in this part of France at the time. (La Rochelle and its siege will at once occur to the memory.) Colin wrote three other books—one on fevers, and two (translated from Trallian's Greek works) on "Gout" and "The Plague." His sweeping attacks on apothecaries did not remain unanswered, for in 1557 Pierre Braillier (apothecary of Lyons) published a counterblast, entitled "Declaration of Abuses and Frauds of Doctors," and the same year the twin works (Colin's attack on apothecaries and Braillier's reply) were published in two neat 16mo. volumes by Thos. Mallard at Rouen. Then Jean Surrell, doctor at St. Galmier, published an answer to Braillier. But Apothecary Braillier had the last word in his "Articulations on the Apology of Jean Surrell," published in 1553. And so ended the curious but violent discussion. The explanatory and biographical notes of Dr. Dorveaux (who is probably one of the best living authorities on ancient pharmaceutical literature) give a special interest to this edition of a very curious work.

THE SALE OF QUININE at post-offices in India during 1901 shows a very appreciable increase, the demand having risen from 2,500 lbs. in 1899-1900, to 3,400 lbs. in 1900-1901.

South African News.

Foreign Diplomas in Cape Colony.

(Cablegram from Our Correspondent.)

CAPETOWN, February 26, 9 P.M.—On Monday the Government issued a notice in regard to the recognition of medical and dental diplomas granted by foreign Governments, Universities, or other foreign bodies. This matter has been under consideration for some time, and the Government has now decided that no holder of a foreign diploma will be registered for the practice of medicine or dentistry in Cape Colony, unless the country of origin recognises the equivalent British diplomas or degrees for registration therein. The Board of Pharmacy has taken up the matter as regards chemists' diplomas, and a decision may be expected shortly.

THE NUMBER OF PERSONS licensed to practise as chemists and druggists in the Cape Colony is just over 300.

MR. WALTER FLINT, chemist and druggist (Great Brit.), of Johannesburg, has been admitted to practise in the Orange River Colony as a chemist and druggist.

CONTRACT.—The *Natal Government Gazette* announces the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Turner & Co. for the supply of medicines, drugs, &c., to the Natal Government Asylum during the year 1902.

CAN'T MAKE UP THEIR MINDS.—The Cape Government has not yet confirmed or squashed the findings of the Colonial Medical Council in the matter of Dr. Scholtz, who attacked the local medical officer of health in the lay Press, and was charged with unprofessional conduct.

PLAGUE-STRICKEN RATS.—The medical officer of health for the Cape Colony has issued a memorandum in which he directs attention to the reappearance of plague in the peninsula. Numerous rats have been found in different parts of the capital dead from the scourge, and he warns the populace to be on their guard against the infection and a further outbreak.

CAPE DOCTORS.—The following persons have received licences to practise medicine in the Cape Colony:—William Wallace, M.B. (late of East Ham, London, England), Robert Ainslie Ross, M.B., M.R.C.S. (formerly of Edinburgh, Scotland), St. John Stanwell, M.B., M.R.C.S. (late of Stamford, England), Lionel Virtue Tebbs, M.R.C.S. (formerly of New Swindon, England).

MISAPPROPRIATION ALLEGED.—Two prominent chemists' assistants gave evidence in the City Police Court, Cape Town, on February 4, against a clerk employed by the Yost Typewriter Agency, who, it is alleged, appropriated stock and sold it as his own. They had both purchased goods from the accused in the ordinary course of business, and had no reason to doubt the prisoner.

RESURRECTION REQUESTED.—A Boer vrouw writes to a Malmesbury chemist as follows:—

DEAR MR. —,—I write you the other day about my koks, and you send me a paper with something about poultry and horses. I can't read much engilish but some one said poultry is koks and hens I give my koks nothing but your power and now they is all dead what must I do now to make them live again you say your pouder make them lay much eggs and now they lay much dead please tell me what I must do and adres leter to Mrs. H. G.—

The Boer has evidently faith in the rooineke chemist.

BUSINESS CHANGES.—Mr. F. H. Carman has purchased the Mill Street Dispensary, Cape Town, and he will take over the business from Mr. J. G. Mocke on March 1.—Messrs. Hazell & Son, of Cape Town, are about to open a drug-store at Woodstock.—Mr. Armer, formerly of Wellington, Cape Colony, will open at Wynberg, Cape, presently.—Mr. S. C. Sivertsen, Observatory, Cape, has acquired a corner site in that suburb near his old site, while other business changes are pending.—Messrs. K. James & Co. (the new Port Elizabeth firm of chemists, whose inception we noted in our issue of January 13, page 75) have removed from 19 Market Square to Cas'le Chambers, Market Square, Port Elizabeth.

PASS ON THE BLAME.—With reference to the diphtheria-case mentioned last week (page 292) as having occurred at Woodstock, and the lack of medical assistance in connection therewith, the latest explanation is that the Government is responsible, and that the Somerset Hospital authorities did quite right in refusing cases of contagious diseases. The medical men are very indignant at the local newspapers calling the case a "medical scandal." The doctors point out that they do more work for nothing than the average reader has any idea of. One medico asks how it is that, when a person is found dead from starvation, the newspapers do not call it "a bakers' scandal."

NATAL TRADE.—The *Natal Government Gazette* gives the following quantities and values of apothecaries' wares, &c., imported into the Colony during the year ended December 31, 1901, the details in parenthesis being those for the corresponding period in 1900:—Apothecaries' wares, 62,565*l.*; acetic acid, 1,427 gals., 360*l.*; medicinal preparations, 55,240*l.*; drugs (free), 15,202*l.*; gunpowder, 36,565 lbs., 1,574*l.* (5,793 lbs., 239*l.*); dynamite and blasting-compounds, 212,500 lbs., 7,350*l.* (64,000 lbs., 2,490*l.*); chicory, 1,312,717 lbs., 11,144*l.* (381,492 lbs., 2,586*l.*); condiments, 276,200 lbs., 6,755*l.*; extracts and essences, 33,619*l.*; ochre, Kaffir, 41,197 lbs., 165*l.*; painters' colours and pigments, 19,331*l.*; turpentine, 2,648*l.*; varnish, 3,465*l.* (the foregoing combined, 17,201*l.*); perfumery, 11,126*l.* (9,526*l.*); photo-ware, 20,697*l.*; quicksilver, 305*l.* (1,556*l.*); saccharin, 1,592*l.*; salt (rock), 405 tons, 385*l.* (121 tons, 101*l.*); saltpetre, 222*l.* (96*l.*); sheep-dip, 9,120*l.* (2,979*l.*); soaps (other than toilet), 9,861,983 lbs., 82,650*l.*; toilet, 10,527*l.* (toilet and other kinds, 4,776,416 lbs., 35,066*l.*); spices, 86,487 lbs., 2,758*l.* (456,120 lbs., 9,045*l.*); spirit of wine, 88 gals., 107*l.* (94 gals., 38*l.*); glucose, 111,425 lbs., 429*l.*; saccharin and molasses, 876,457 lbs., 4,075*l.*; tar, pitch, and asphalt, 5,434*l.* (1,567*l.*); vinegar (concentrated), 2,180 gals., 586*l.*

American Notes.

A MUNICIPAL DRUG-STORE.—Holyoke (New England) is about to try the experiment of a municipal drug-store, to be conducted in connection with the office of the city physician.

NEW LINSEED-OIL FACTORY.—It is reported that Mr. J. D. Daniels, formerly a director of the American Linseed Company, and until recently general manager of its Buffalo works, is about to erect one of the most complete establishments for the manufacture of linseed oil in the country at Cleveland, Ohio.

POISON CORK BILL.—Opponents of the Poison Cork Bill, which was recently discussed before the Senate Health Committee, are of the opinion that the Bill will be killed. Many pharmacists oppose the Bill, which would enforce the use of a certain cork that druggists say would be patented as soon as the measure passes.

A RICE MEMORIAL.—A subscription-list has been opened by the *American Druggist* for the erection of a suitable memorial over the grave of the late Dr. Charles Rice, Chairman of the Committee on the revision of the United States Pharmacopœia. A similar movement has been started among the members of the U.S. Pharmacopœia Committee.

WINDOW-DISPLAY.—Large cardboard cases for window-use are becoming very popular for the advertisement of soaps and proprietaries. One of the neatest ideas in this line represents the back of a counter showing the shelves underneath well stocked with the remedy which is advertised. Across the top of the counter one sees a crowd of eager purchasers clamouring for the goods on the counter-shelves, which the drug-clerk (whose back is turned to the onlooker) is busily handing over to them.

BARRED FROM THE MAILS.—The Post Office Department at Washington, on January 28 issued a fraud order against the Empire Perfume Company of 330 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. The concern is denied the use of the mails because it advertised to give jewellery away with orders for perfumes, and did not give the valuables. The Department at New York, has issued a fraud order denying the use of the mails to the Herba-Cura Company, 100 Maiden Lane, New York. The company offered a sewing machine to everyone

selling eight boxes of cure-all pills. When the eight boxes had been sold and the machine was demanded, the company answered that the offer required the sale of 12 packages, each containing eight boxes.

AGAINST THE WORCESTER PLAN.—What is known in the States as the "Worcester plan" to stop price-cutting of proprietaries has received a set-back by the decision of Judge Ralston in the Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia, on January 31. The case was brought by Julius Garst, to recover \$105 damages from a retail druggist, who sold five packages of pills made by Garst at 18c. each, when the price printed on the label was 25c. The plaintiff's claim was based on a notice pasted on each box to the effect that the pills should be sold at 25c. per box, or five boxes for \$1. Judge Ralston held that the defendant never agreed to the terms of the notice. He merely took into his possession the boxes of pills, but had no contractual relations with the plaintiff. The case was dismissed.

Trade-Marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost *1*l.**, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," February 19, 1902.)

"FOAMINE" (no claim for "Foam"); for soaps. By the Unique Soap and Chemical Company (Limited), 166 Manchester Road, Castleton. 242,400 and 242,401.

"HERMOSENE"; for a liquid cleaner. By H. Cox, 8 Richmond Mansions, Putney, S.W., and I. H. Isaacson, 33 South Audley Street, W. 242,510.

"BRIERON"; for perfumery and toilet-articles. By W. B. Hinde, 81 Great Queen Street, W.C. 243,205.

Device (the essential particular); for Eau de Cologne. By J. M. Farina, Gegenüber dem Jülichs Platz, Cologne. 242,352.

"MIRSAF"; for perfumed soap. By the Unique Soap and Chemical Company (Limited), 166 Manchester Road, Castleton. 242,402.

"CAPILLIPHOR" (no claim for "Capilli"); for a hair-preparation. By H. Schmid, c/o Mrs. Stark, 81 Talbot Road, W. 243,212.

Device of boar's head; for inks and stains in Class 50, polishes, blacking, &c. By D. G. Garner & Co., 1½ Gladstone Street, Leicester. 242,412.

"CAPSTAN"; for polishing-pastes. By H. I. L. Griffiths, 20 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool. 242,975.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," February 26, 1902.)

Picture of paddle-steamer; for photographic goods. By Ilford Limited, Ilford, E. 240,679.

Device of an egg on end; for manufacturing-chemicals. By Dr. O. Knöfer & Co., Strasse 12 am Verbindungs Kanal, Plötzensee, near Berlin. 242,281.

Device (the essential particular), the word "Diamond" not being claimed exclusively; for sensitised papers. By Emil Van Bosch, Tannenzapfen Passage, Strasburg, Alsace. 242,311.

"IMPERVITE"; for water-paint. By E. Jones & Co. (Limited), Markeaton Street, Derby. 243,175.

"PHOTABS"; for compressed photographic chemicals. By G. Houghton & Son, 88 High Holborn, W.C. 243,328.

Combination of devices and the word "Parrot" (the essential particulars, but the right of any owner of the word "Parrot" to use it, or its foreign equivalent, shall not be affected); for eucalyptus oil. By J. Bosisto & Co., Proprietary (Limited), 342 Little Flinders Street, Melbourne. 233,567.

"LAXINOLS"; for a medicine. By Rouse & Co., 12 Wigmore Street, W. 242,314.

"PEPSIKOLA"; for chemicals. By the Laxakola Company, 45 Vesey Street, New York, U.S.A. 242,627.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

EXECUTIVE MEETING OF NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

A MEETING was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Friday, February 21. Mr. Peter Boa (Chairman) presiding. After the minutes had been read, Mr. DAVID STORRAR referred to

THE DEATH OF MR. W. MARTINDALE,

and spoke of him as one of the most distinguished ornaments of their profession. Patient, persevering, thorough, and a master of detail, Mr. Martindale was, he said, an ideal pharmacist, who rendered unique service to prescriber and dispenser alike. His name was a household word wherever British pharmacy was practised. To public work of many kinds he brought the same conscientious thoroughness and devotion to duty. He moved:—

That the Executive resolves to express in its minutes its sense of the great loss which pharmacy and the Pharmaceutical Society have sustained by the death of Mr. Wm. Martindale, and its sincere and heartfelt sympathy with his widow and family in their bereavement. A distinguished student, as well as an earnest and successful worker in pharmacy, Mr. Martindale freely placed at the disposal of his professional brethren the results of his research and experience as an examiner, member of Council, and President of the Society, he gave to it much hard, conscientious, and valuable work, and as a friend and colleague he was looked up to and respected for his upright and honourable character. The Pharmaceutical Society has never lost a truer and more devoted friend, and no name will be held longer in affectionate remembrance by its members than that of William Martindale.

The CHAIRMAN, in seconding the resolution, said he had known Mr. Martindale for the past twelve years, and the longer he knew him the better opinion he had of him. He felt his death acutely as a personal loss.

The resolution was adopted by those present standing up.

The ASSISTANT-SECRETARY read the

REPORT OF THE GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE,

from which it appeared that the Committee had received a report from the Committee of the Board of Examiners, consisting of Professor Bower, Dr. Dobbin, and Mr. James F. Tocher, regarding the Carnegie Trust, and the question of a University training for students of pharmacy. Accompanying the report there was a draft of the scheme, and explanatory statement providing a systematic course of instruction for the Minor qualifying examination of the Society, and a further course on the lines of the Major syllabus, and including a science degree to be called "Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy."

The General Purposes Committee reported that they had considered

A DRAFT OF STANDING ORDERS

for the Executive, prepared by Mr. Anderson Russell. The Committee, while thanking Mr. Russell for the great pains he had taken in the matter, unanimously recommended that definite standing orders should not be enacted, but that Mr. Russell's object would be attained by the Chairman at the first meeting of the Executive after the annual election making a statement as to the general lines on which the business is conducted.

Mr. RUSSELL moved, and Mr. FISHER seconded, that the report be remitted back to the Committee on the ground that there was no adequate time to discuss the matter at that meeting.

Mr. SPENCE moved, and Mr. DOIG seconded, the adoption of the Committee's recommendation.

On a vote being taken Mr. Spence's amendment was carried by the casting vote of the Chairman.

ABERDEEN MEMBERS AND THE BALLOT.

The Committee's report next referred to a communication received from certain members of the Society in Aberdeen, who appeared to be under the impression that the voting in

the election of the Executive in 1901 had been so conducted as to disclose the way in which Aberdeen members had cast their votes in that election.

The CHAIRMAN having explained the facts to the committee, it was agreed to recommend the transmission of a reply to the effect that the Executive felt satisfied that the members who had addressed them on this subject would accept their assurance that in view of facts that were not in doubt, there was no ground whatever for any complaint, and that no member need have the slightest fear that anyone could ever know how his vote was cast.

The Executive agreed to adopt the course proposed.

THE JUBILEE AND DIAMOND JUBILEE.

The Committee also reported the celebration by the Branch of its jubilee, and the diamond jubilee of the Society.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY gave in the report of the committee appointed to consider the question of

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES

so far as it affects Scotland. It was to the effect that the committee had agreed to recommend the adoption by the Executive of the following resolution:

The Committee suggest that candidates possessing leaving certificates should be allowed to complete the examination by passing the remainder of the subjects under any of the examining bodies recognised by the Society, always providing that the six subjects have been passed at no more than two examinations.

Mr. MABEN, in moving the adoption of the committee's recommendation, said the committee felt that they could not go into the whole question of the registration of pharmaceutical students in Scotland. The question was too wide, and it would raise other points which were *ultra vires*. They therefore restricted themselves to the original proposal, which was that students having two or more leaving certificates should be allowed to take the additional certificates required for registration under any of the examining boards recognised by the Society, instead of being compelled to take them at one time and being required to take the four subjects again. They thought that unnecessary, and they asked the Executive to pass a resolution that these certificates should be accepted provided they were taken at not more than two examinations.

Mr. FISHER seconded the motion, and the resolution was adopted, and it was agreed to forward it to the Council.

DATE OF ANNUAL ELECTION

was fixed for June 20. At this point the Executive adjourned to meet again in the afternoon, when the question of the Carnegie Trust and pharmaceutical education came up. The Executive unanimously agreed to forward the scheme submitted by Mr. Tocher, and the information collected by him, to the Council for their information and consideration. In the meantime the Executive requested the General Purposes Committee to co-operate with Mr. Tocher, Professor Bower, and Dr. Dobbin in any necessary steps in furtherance and elaboration of the scheme.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report to the Council was considered and approved.

THE STATUS OF THE SCOTCH BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Mr. HENRY called attention to a report by the Board of Examiners for England and Wales, which dealt with questions remitted to them by the Council, including the question of certificates of the Scottish Education Department. He also reminded the Executive of a statement made by counsel for the Society in the case of Strachan. It seemed to him that a distinction was being made between the Board of Examiners for England and Wales and the Board of Examiners for Scotland, while the Pharmacy Act provided that the two Boards were equal. He proposed that some inquiry should be made into the matter. He brought the matter forward in a friendly way.

After some consultation, the Executive agreed to ask Mr. Storrar to draw attention to the matter at the next Council-meeting in London.

The meeting then terminated.

Scottish Universities and Pharmaceutical Education.

A DAY meeting of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on Friday, February 21, at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, Mr. Peter Boa presiding, when Mr. JAMES F. TOCHER, F.I.C., Peterhead, read a paper on this subject. There was a large attendance, which included a number of assistants besides members.

After a brief introduction, in which he commended the Scottish Universities for their encouragement of education and their disposition to afford facilities for the instruction of those who desire to practice pharmacy, Mr. TOCHER spoke



MR. J. F. TOCHER.

of the Pharmaceutical Society's past educational efforts, specially referring to the foundation of the School of Pharmacy in London in 1842. This school has given to pharmacy and the scientific world many distinguished men such as Schacht, Paul, Ince, Groves, P. W. Squire, Attfield, Holmes, Tilden, Carteighe, Martindale, Luff, and Greenish. Reference was next made to efforts since the forties to promote provincial pharmaceutical education, so far comparatively fruitless. In 1872 Professor Attfield advocated

A COMPULSORY CURRICULUM,

after which various attempts were made by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to establish such a curriculum, but without success. Meanwhile, Mr. Tocher pointed out, the increased stringency of the examinations has been the means of creating many schools of pharmacy where practically all students are equipped for examination—that, indeed, being the object of their foundation; and he was of opinion that there are abundant educational facilities for the student in the Metropolis and the chief cities in England and Scotland. Here arises the first issue. It may be very properly asked, said Mr. Tocher, whether there is any necessity for discussing a scheme of education like this when schools are so numerous, and when the proposed training is purely voluntary. Although compulsory education is no part of his scheme, it is a necessity. The schools do not exactly provide all that is contemplated in a curriculum of study, any more than the universities can at present. In the schools, the principals of which have not received anything like the credit they deserve, teachers have been doing their best to supply the demands of the student, and in that they have been conspicuously successful. These demands have arisen through the student being compelled by the State to undergo an examination, prior to registration, without the obvious concomitant. Mr. Tocher emphasised the fact that the teachers do not get a chance to do more than prepare the student for examination, the range they have to go over is too great, and he suggested that if chemistry and botany were taken at the universities so as to leave pharmaceuticals to the teachers of pharmacy, it would be a great gain. These teachers should be recognised by the universities or appointed the university lecturers. Mr. Tocher proceeded to refer to

THE VALUE OF A UNIVERSITY TRAINING.

In the eyes of some this may be a Utopian dream, for the averred reasons that pharmaceutical students cannot afford to pay fees and spend the required time in a course of study, while the recompense to the pharmacists in after life, in the shape of position and means, is not worth it. He, therefore, considered the points bearing upon the proposal, and emphasised the fact that his object is to adapt the studies of men and women who go forward to, and pass the Minor examination, so that they may take advantage of the educational facilities of the Scottish universities, including the

Carnegie Trust, with the view to proceeding to a degree in science in a department of pharmacy to be created. He pointed to Owens College, Manchester, as a notable example of what is being aimed at all over Great Britain, but which cannot, in his opinion, get full expression until the Pharmaceutical Council institutes, or has power to institute, one uniform system of education, in short, an adequate curriculum. The author then submitted the following

SYNOPSIS OF THE UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

(1) To afford facilities to pharmaceutical students working towards the Minor (qualifying) examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain to attend courses of lectures in botany, chemistry, physics, pharmaceutical materia medica and pharmacy, by including in such lectures, demonstrations, and laboratory-work, the instruction necessary to pass the said examination for registration as chemists and druggists, the legal qualification to practice as pharmacists.

(2) To institute lectureships in pharmaceuticals (pharmaceutical materia medica and pharmacy) in each of the Scottish universities, and to include the annual payments necessary for such lecturers with demonstrators, in their application to the Carnegie Trust.

(3) To provide, where required, the necessary accommodation and equipment for each lecturer on pharmaceuticals, and for pharmaceutical students desiring to get instruction in the courses before-mentioned.

(4) To institute a degree in pharmacy on lines similar to the science-degree in agriculture, engineering, &c., to be called "Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy," to be open only to registered chemists and druggists.

(5) To recognise, where necessary, in such subjects as may be considered proper, and when applied for, schools and classes where proper instruction is given and competent teachers are employed, as qualifying or assisting to qualify for graduation in pharmacy, so that pharmaceutical students attending any such schools or classes, may be admitted to the privileges of the Carnegie Trust, Clause B, and so that such schools may participate in any benefits they may be entitled to under Clause A of said Trust.

The author then considered how the present university courses might be adapted to the requirements, and showed that there would be no difficulty in suiting the instruction in botany, chemistry, and physics to pharmaceutical requirements, while the practical chemistry would be divided between the present chemical department and the contemplated pharmaceutical one, the latter being better fitted to teach pharmaceutical assaying and the like. It is apparent that the whole scheme hinges on the second and third clauses, which are an invitation to the universities to institute lectureships in pharmaceuticals, and to form a pharmaceutical department in each university under the wing of the professor of materia medica. The department would be a thoroughly equipped place where instruction could be given in—

1. The operations of galenic pharmacy, latest manufacturing processes, and general principles of pharmacy practically expounded.

2. Pharmaceutical assaying, in its widest sense.

3. Prescription-reading, posology, and dispensing, which would include the more modern forms of prescribing medicaments for public use.

4. Materia medica from the purely pharmaceutical side.

5. Pharmacy law, pharmaceutical bookkeeping, and the remaining branches.

Accommodation and equipment are also contemplated for scientific research. Mr. Tocher proceeded to quote from the conditions of the Carnegie Trust and from a letter he had received from the secretary of the Trust to show that students of pharmacy may receive the benefits of the trust if they accord with the conditions, viz:—

(1) Be over 16 years of age.

(2) Be of Scottish birth or extraction, or have given two years' attendance after the age of 14 at a school or institution under inspection of the Scotch Education Department.

(3) Be qualified by Preliminary examination under the ordinances of the Scottish Universities Commission and the regulations of the Joint Board of Examiners, to attend the classes for which payment of fees is claimed.

It follows that a pharmaceutical student working towards the Minor examination could simply matriculate in the medical faculty; and the medical Preliminary examination—recognised both by the Pharmaceutical Society for its object and the Carnegie Trust for its special purpose—is exactly the examination required and indicated by the Trust secretary. Mr. Tocher then gave reasons for his belief that if his scheme is ever carried out the course of instruction will preferably be taken after apprenticeship, as is the custom on the Continent. He also discussed the details for granting the degree "Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy," showing that the existing University regulations for degrees in medicine, science, and law give the basis of procedure. While the degree would doubtless affect the Major diploma, it would not interfere with the chartered rights or statutory powers of the Pharmaceutical Society, and the Society would have an influence in the Universities to the extent that practising pharmacists would be associated with University teachers in examining students for the degrees. He next outlined

A MINOR AND B.Sc. PHARM. COURSE.

First it should be noted the Pharmaceutical Society's examinations will go on just as though a university training and degree had never been heard of. An apprentice in Scotland, prior to entering or during his apprenticeship, will pass such an entrance examination as will entitle him to registration as an apprentice or student, and to the benefits of the Carnegie Trust—say the Medical or Science Preliminary. He attends his lectures in chemistry and botany, and takes the laboratory course. If the division of the Minor is accomplished, he can, at the end of his course, take the first division, consisting of the purely scientific subjects. During the first session he may, if he likes, also take physics and zoology, and complete his first Science examination, in which case he has taken his first step towards the degree. It should be mentioned that his physics will also include practical optics, so that he will be trained in the fundamental principles on which vision-testing is based. The Minor candidate, however, may elect instead to take the other subjects necessary for the Minor, in which case he will add materia medica and pharmacy to his previous subjects, but materia medica and pharmacy should preferably be taken in the second session. As a trial a year is tentatively proposed for the Minor course. Having passed the Minor examination the student may go on to the degree. If he does he must take four advanced courses in chemistry, botany, materia medica, and pharmacy, completing three years of study for the degree. In pharmacy he will have pharmaceutical assaying, preparation of galenicals, and general manufacturing processes; in materia medica, botany, and chemistry he will mainly cover the ground of the major syllabus. Having taken the seven necessary courses and fulfilled the other requirements, he is now eligible to enter for the final Science examination, and, if successful, is entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy. He has now the advantage of being skilled in special departments, besides being a trained and competent pharmacist. He can go straight to the manufacturing laboratory with confidence; he can undertake special analytical work; or, upon finding a suitable opening in a retail business, his equipment and management of his pharmacy will secure recognition, and, no doubt, success. There are numberless posts that a B.Sc. Pharm. can occupy. He need not return to retail pharmacy at all. He is in the position of the pharmacist of the present day who takes the pure science degree, and is found at the top.

The degree of Doctor of Science was next referred to, Mr. Tocher mentioning the names of several pharmacists who have obtained it or its equivalent, some of them remaining in pharmacy, and he proceeded to speak about the condition of pharmacy in this country, comparing it with pharmacy in Germany and France, where compulsory curricula are in force. These curricula he outlined, and did not omit to call attention to the privileges of pharmacists in these countries which do not obtain with us. But it was not merely with the object of getting level with our continental confrères that he put forward the scheme. The rapid strides of medical and pharmaceutical science make it of paramount importance that, in keeping abreast in knowledge of present remedies and of the ever-increasing new ones, we should

also take a more prominent part in their discovery and introduction. While acknowledging the good work done in this direction by commercial firms and by individual pharmacists, he urged that we must not leave

RESEARCH IN A SPORADIC CONDITION.

A degree in pharmacy will provide a training that will fit the graduate to direct all the manufacturing operations of a pharmaceutical laboratory; to act as an analyst or chemist in the chemical industries generally; to expand his business, if a retail pharmacist, and give him a higher standing; and to conduct research in the Universities, commercial laboratories, and elsewhere. It is no new proposal. It is an old one. Jacob Bell proposed it in substance. Schacht directly advocated it for a generation. It was the leading feature of Professor T. R. Fraser's able inaugural address to the North British Branch in 1883, when he advocated a University curriculum and diploma for pharmacists and pointed out the disadvantages of an examination entirely conducted by persons who had taken no part in educating the candidates. It is a degree which has been in existence for many years in the United States of America, and the establishment of pharmaceutical departments and the creation of lecturerships in pharmacy in this country are not only practical proposals capable of swift realisation because of a great benefaction, but also desirable objects in themselves, in view of the relationship of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Universities to the State and to the public.

After the paper was read the meeting was adjourned for luncheon, and thereafter a full discussion on the general principle of the scheme was held; in this several University lecturers besides teachers of pharmacy and chemists took part. Cordial support was expressed by all present without exception, and ultimately it was agreed to adopt the proposal and recommend the scheme to the consideration of the Executive.

A Correspondent writes:—It was thought that the academic men who are in touch with pharmacy and the extramural teachers of pharmacy would provide some sport, but beyond a dig or two at each other, given and taken with good humour, the meeting was most harmonious. The discussion lasted for two hours and fifteen minutes, and the time was apportioned as follows:—Mr. J. L. Ewing, 5 minutes; Dr. Dobbin, 10; Dr. Sellars (assistant to Professor T. R. Fraser), 13; Messrs. David Storrar, 4; J. Anderson Russell, 5; J. Lothian, 10; C. Kerr, 4; D. Gilmore, 5; D. B. Dott, 2; Hugh Marshall, D.Sc., 6; T. Mabon, 6; T. S. Barrie, 4; J. W. Sutherland, 9; "A Student," 6; George Coull, D.Sc., 4; W. B. Cowie, 11; J. H. Fisher, 2; C. F. Henry, 5; D. McLaren, 1; James Jack, 2; W. Duncan, 2; and J. Nesbit, 2½. Mr. Tocher took seven minutes to reply.

British Pharmaceutical Conference.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., on February 20, Mr. G. Claridge Druce (President) in the chair. There were also present Dr. Attfield, Mr. G. D. Beggs, Mr. E. M. Holmes, Mr. W. A. H. Naylor, Mr. J. C. Umney, Mr. L. Atkinson, Mr. E. White, Mr. F. Ransom, Mr. E. S. Peck, and Mr. Hearn (Assistant Secretary).

A letter was read from Mr. Cummings respecting the date of the Dundee meeting, and it was agreed that it should be held on August 11 and following days.

DEATH OF MR. MARTINDALE.

Dr. Attfield proposed:—

That the Executive Committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference offer their sincere sympathy with Mrs. Martindale and family on the occasion of the lamented death of Mr. Wm. Martindale. He was President of the Conference at Cardiff in 1891 and at Liverpool in 1896, a frequent attendant at other annual meetings, and Chairman of the Reception Committee when the Conference met in London in 1900. The Year-books of the Conference contain many original researches in pharmacy by him. He was Chairman of its Formulary Committee from the commencement until quite recently. In every one of these positions he showed his unrivalled experience and knowledge of every department of pharmacy. The Committee feel that pharmacy has lost in him a brilliant and particularly accurate and conscientious scholar, and

a loyal and active worker. Words fail the Committee in any attempt to convey to the widow and family their sense of William Martindale's all round worthiness, and to express adequately their deep sympathy.

Mr. G. D. BEGGS, in seconding the resolution, stated that they in Ireland deeply deplored the death of Mr. Martindale, whose name was looked upon as a household word, and they felt that pharmacy as a body had sustained an irreparable loss.

Mr. W. A. H. NAYLOR expressed the loss the Conference experienced in the death of Mr. Martindale. He felt that anyone who had had the privilege of working with him as he had during the last fifteen years, could not fail to be impressed with his extraordinary capacity for work. To be associated with him could not fail to act as a stimulus to younger men.

Mr. E. M. HOLMES said that during the twenty-five years he had had the pleasure of his acquaintance Mr. Martindale had taken a sympathetic interest in the scientific work of the Museum, and had, whenever opportunity offered, contributed to its collections.

Mr. J. C. UMNEY wished to take the opportunity of recording his deep personal affection towards Mr. Martindale, dating from his apprenticeship at the New Cavendish Street Pharmacy.

The PRESIDENT also spoke very feelingly as to the esteem he always had for the late Mr. Martindale.

The Secretaries were instructed to convey this vote of condolence to Mrs. Martindale.

The following gentlemen were appointed as a sub-committee to revise

THE RESEARCH LIST.

The President, the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. E. M. Holmes, Professor Greenish, and the Hon. General Secretaries. On the suggestion of Mr. NAYLOR it was decided that a footnote be added to the Research List, drawing attention to the fact that a considerable sum of money was available for the purposes of research, and that applications from suitable workers were cordially invited.

LETTERS.

The HON. GENERAL SECRETARIES stated they had received letters acknowledging with thanks their election as honorary members from Mr. C. R. Blackett (Melbourne), Professor Ladenberg (Breslau), Mr. T. H. Maiden (Sydney), Dr. David Prain (Calcutta), Professor Prescott (Ann Arbor, U.S.A.)

BRISTOL IN 1903.

A letter was read from Mr. E. F. Young, President of the Bristol Pharmaceutical Association, stating that, at a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Bristol pharmacists, it was unanimously carried that he be authorised to convey a very hearty invitation to the Conference to visit "our ancient city in the year 1903." It was unanimously resolved that the Executive Committee should cordially recommend the annual meeting to accept the kind invitation of Bristol, and the Secretaries were instructed to acknowledge receipt of the letter in similar terms.

Fifteen gentlemen, having been duly nominated, were elected as members.

General Medical Council.

SPECIAL MEETING.

THE members of the supreme medical body met at the offices of the Council in Oxford Street, London, on Tuesday afternoon, February 25, chiefly to consider a report of a special committee appointed on December 3, 1901, with reference to the curriculum of medical study, which has been jeopardised by the action of the Conjoint Board of England. Sir William Turner, K.C.B. (President) was in the chair, and the business began with the reception of new members—to wit, Professor D. W. Finlay, for the Aberdeen University; Principal J. Y. Mackay, Dundee, for the St. Andrews University; and Mr. George Jackson, a direct

representative. Mr. George Brown and Dr. William Bruce were also received on their re-election. Then came

THE MIDWIVES BILL.

This was raised by a letter from the Privy Council, and a long debate ensued, in the main hostile to this Session's measure, and more or less on the old antagonistic lines, only relieved by the intervention of Sir John Williams, who has a soft side to certificated midwives, and who said that while the mortality in childbirth was shown by the Registrar-General's statistics to be 1 in 200, his own figures, for the certificated monthly nurses attached to certain institutions who attend lying-in out-patients, show that the mortality is only 1 in 1,000. There were calls, not loud but deep in scepticism, for some qualification of this statement, as it would never do to let it go abroad that the mortality when medical men attend is the higher, but Sir John merely repeated his statement with emphasis, and the other members reluctantly turned their attention to the motion proposed by Dr. Atthill disapproving of the Bill in its present form, and calling attention to the Council's resolutions of April, 1893. It was agreed to *non. con.* On the motion of Mr. Victor Horsley, another resolution was passed to a similar effect, intended for Sir John Tuke to put in his pocket for the benefit of the Grand Committee on Law at St. Stephen's.

THE CURRICULUM CAME NEXT.

Dr. McVail was the chairman of the Committee, and he and the President had agreed upon a way to deal with the 60-page octavo report. So many pages were to be received and entered on the minutes—agreed after voluminous corrections. So many more were to be read and entered on the minutes—also agreed, Dr. McVail undertaking to do the reading in fifteen minutes, and taking twenty-five. Then a motion for the adoption of the report was to be discussed.

Two-thirds of the report was "narrative." Then came observations of the Committee which were directed to show that the Council has power to see that the qualifying bodies mentioned in Schedule A of the Medical Act, 1858, impose adequate curricula, as well as examinations. Sections 18 and 21 of the 1858 Act were specified. This is the crux of the dispute with the Conjoint Board of the Royal Colleges. The latter have dispensed with the requirement that their candidates shall be registered medical students, and defy the Council's right to approve of the schools where the candidates get instruction in biology, chemistry, and physics. As the candidates may be examined on these subjects before beginning the medical studies proper, it looks as if the curriculum were reduced from five years to four. So the whole question was considered by the Committee, and in a series of "conclusions" it was shown that besides the Conjoint Board in England other sinners are—

The Conjoint Board in Scotland, because it allows those who have passed the English Conjoint *first* to go on to the Scotch *second*. Unwittingly or otherwise the same offence is thus committed.

The Society of Apothecaries, of London, does the same thing.

The University of Oxford prescribes practically no medical curriculum, nor registration as medical students.

The University of London does not require registration as medical students, and its curriculum covers eleven subjects only.

The University of Durham has also fallen into the conjoint board trap.

The Committee made nine "recommendations." The first, second, and third were assertions that the regulations of the first three bodies named above do not secure that the persons pursuing the specified courses possess the requisite knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of their profession. The same was said in the fourth, fifth, and sixth recommendations about the Universities, and the seventh referred to communicating the resolutions to them with the view of improvement, while the eighth called upon the Scotch Universities to abrogate an ordinance which permits the curriculum to be taken in four years under certain circumstances. The ninth recommendation was to charge the name of the Education Committee to Education and Curriculum Committee, and give it power to report annually.

A minority report of two clauses was appended. The second was "The Committee is of opinion that the powers claimed by the Council in this particular do not exist." Mr.

Thomas Bryant (Royal College of Surgeons), and Dr. Norman Moore (Royal College of Physicians) were the authors of this quip.

The discussion on the subject started after tea, and was continued on Wednesday, when the motion for the adoption of the report to the end of "Conclusions" was adopted. The "Recommendations" were then considered, but their adoption was not pushed, and Dr. McVail ultimately moved that the Council should begin an inspection of all the examinations of the licensing bodies in chemistry, physics, and biology. The Council unanimously approved of this course, and it was resolved that the Council, under the powers granted by section 18 of the Medical Act, 1858, should require the examining board in England to furnish information on a list of specified questions regarding the courses of study in chemistry, physics, and biology to be gone through by candidates for the qualifications L.R.C.P. London and M.R.C.S. England, in respect of each of the teaching institutions recognised by the Royal Colleges, but not approved by the Council.

Dr. Payne was elected to a vacant seat on the Executive Committee, which act closed the session.

Festivities.

HUDDERSFIELD DINNER.

The first annual dinner of the newly-formed Huddersfield Chemists' Association took place at the Queen's Hotel on February 23. Mr. R. G. Walshaw occupied the chair, and was supported by Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme and Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones. Mr. R. Cuthbert proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," to which Mr. Newsholme replied. To Mr. Glyn-Jones fell the task of proposing "The Local Association."

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The above Association held a "social evening" at 73 Newman Street on February 20, at which Mr. F. A. Rogers presided. Some excellent songs were rendered by Messrs. C. Morley, D. O. Jones, Victor Blin, A. Latreille, F. Pitt, Lewis, Easton and W. Garsed, and Mr. C. J. Strother gave a reading. Messrs. Britton and Parkin gave selections on the pianoforte, and acted as accompanists.

The president proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was seconded by Mr. R. E. Lownsbrough.

Mr. Rogers, in replying, expressed the great pleasure it gave him to be among his old friends once more. He was glad to find the Association in such a flourishing condition.

THREE TOWNS' JUNIOR CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The members had their inaugural dinner at Day's Restaurant, Devonport, on Wednesday, February 19, Mr. A. Norman-Harris presiding. After the toast of "The King," Mr. Groombridge proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society," to which Mr. Ross replied. In a neat little speech Mr. E. Lovatt proposed the toast of "The Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse and District Chemists' Association, referring to the kind manner in which the senior members had received the revival of the junior section. Mr. Venn replied. The toast of "The Three Towns' Junior Chemists' Association" was proposed by Mr. Kilpatrick, and responded to by Mr. Lord. At this juncture several seniors, including the President (Mr. C. T. Weary), arrived. Mr. Weary was greeted with musical honours, and, in thanking the members for their hearty reception, said he considered it symbolic of the cordiality which exists between the members of the senior and junior sections. He briefly referred to the advantages to be obtained by reference to the library and museum at the rooms of the Association, and when the weather became milder invited the members to take tea with him and have a walk through Mount Edgcumbe Park, where they would find many plants of botanical interest. Mr. Groombridge proposed "The Visitors"; and Mr. Spear, in reply, said he trusted as great an interest would be taken in the educational meetings as had been shown in this their first dinner. Songs and recitations were given by Messrs. Weary, Spear, and other members.

Winter Session.

Chemists Meet at Hastings.

A MEETING of the Hastings and St. Leonards Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Castle Hotel, Hastings, on Friday evening, February 21, under the chairmanship of Mr. Rossiter. There were also present: Messrs. John Smith, Edwards, C. R. Stedman, Sidney Smith, Vint, Ripley, Ewbank, Smith, Dawes, North, and Kemp (Hastings); Brisley (Bexhill); Price, Marchant, and Harmer (Eastbourne); Glyn-Jones, Nash, and Hickey (London). Our reporter sends us exactly 139 folios about the meeting, his zeal thus exceeding the space that we have to spare for all meetings during the past week. The proceedings began by the CHAIRMAN explaining that after several preliminary meetings this one had been arranged, and he welcomed them all, at the same time intimating: pologies from Mr. Jameson and Mr. G. Richards (Hastings), Mr. Howell (Rye), and Mr. Perrett (Bexhill). He also had a letter from Mr. Beck, solicitor, of London, who formerly belonged to Hastings. The Chairman proceeded to state that just eighteen years ago they formed an association in Hastings, but it had not been long formed when their Chairman left the place, and in a comparatively short time they lost their Secretary and the Association collapsed. He referred to the greater difficulties that exist in the trade now, and which make co-operation amongst chemists a greater necessity. The present resuscitation was due to the new men in the town, especially Mr. John Smith and Mr. Stedman. He then introduced Mr. Glyn-Jones, speaking of the services he has rendered to pharmacy as the originator of the P.A.T.A., and as a member of the Pharmaceutical Council.

Mr. GLYN-JONES then delivered a characteristic address. He told how he spent seven months as an assistant with Mr. Vint in Hastings; then spoke about

ORGANISATION AND OTHER TOPICS.

Before going to the meeting he was looking, he said, at the list published in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY for 1895 of the number of local Chemists' Associations. He saw that they were then thirty-three, and, looking at the DIARY for 1902, he found they were sixty-six. That showed that in seven years they had doubled the number of local Chemists' Associations throughout the country. He was told that he was the crank of organisation. He was rather proud of that. He thought they had suffered as chemists in time past from lack of organisation, and especially from lack of local organisation. He pointed out some of the advantages of local organisation, emphasising the fact that where there is no Association the chemists rarely speak to each other, and cannot be said to be on friendly terms; while those of Association towns are not only friendly, but help each other, manage to close earlier, and do many things for themselves and their craft which as separate units they would never dream of doing. He proved his statements by facts from his own experience in calling meetings in both kinds of towns; and so Mr. Glyn-Jones proceeded, amusing and interesting his audience to the extent of over 100 folios. Incidentally, he mentioned all the little Acts of Parliament that worry chemists (see THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1902, pages 269 to 286). There were other tit-bits in the address: one, for example, that "struck home" was about the "curiosity cupboard," whose contents mark the rise and fall of proprietary medicines prescribed by medical men. Mr. Glyn-Jones told how local Associations can reduce the cupboard to the smallest dimensions. Again, the members of local Associations can serve each other well by giving a hint about undesirable customers. It undoubtedly would be libellous if the Secretary of the Association sent round and said that Mr. So-and-so owed Mr. So-and-so such and such a sum; but Mr. Beck had told them that there was no fear whatever if the member sent to the Secretary and said that Mr. So-and-so owed him a certain amount and he could not get it. That would be entered in the black-book, which was available to any member of the Association. Next Mr. Glyn-Jones dealt with price-fixing, telling his hearers to be careful as to how they went about that, instancing Glasgow; then he showed how the Pharmaceutical Society had benefited by local organisation,

and put in a little word for the P.A.T.A., deprecating the spirit which allows "the man down the street to pay the money and you to take the benefit." The audience were treated next to a pithy exposition of the Pharmacy Act, in the course of which the speaker said that they had not tried certain sections, but he hoped before long they would see the Act thoroughly tested in so far as it applied to company-pharmacy. He believed that fresh legislation was bound to come, whether from the drug-trade or from the Government he was not prepared to say—he did not know. He touched on the Poisons Committee, set going at the request of people who had a personal interest in free trade in poisons. If those gentlemen got what they wanted, a third part of the schedule, he thought they could say good-bye to any addition to the schedule of poisons confined to chemists. And so Mr. Glyn-Jones went on giving his opinion of men and things pharmaceutical, but mainly the latter, telling stories which made his listeners laugh. Here is one:—

A man has no right to mislead his customers. But if a man goes into his shop for an article like a little liver-pill, upon which he makes nothing, he is only doing his duty in putting before that customer another article which would suit him perhaps better, and certainly suit him (the seller) a great deal better. He was told by a proprietor that even that is dishonest. He said he had made the trade for little liver pills, and every attempt to sell a bottle of any other little liver pills was trading upon other people's advertisement. He (Mr. Glyn-Jones) said: "Let us go back a little more. When you came over the water and started to advertise, do you suggest that you gave the people livers?" "No." "Did you give them bad livers?" "No." "Do you know that they had livers before you came over, and we gave them blue pills and black draughts, which did them good?" There was no answer to that.

Gently Mr. Glyn-Jones slid on to the C.D.A. (in which part the Acts of Parliament came in), and we follow his example as far as folio 100, which we take up *verbatim* and *literatim*, for it says "perhaps they (his hearers) could take a little more charitable view of the matter if the men were not working under the same conditions as themselves. He hoped that from that Association, without calling upon anybody to sink his individuality, they would derive all the benefits which were possible from that friendship, toleration, and *esprit de corps* of those fortunate enough to be engaged in the same calling." (Loud applause.)

The vote of thanks to Mr. Glyn-Jones was proposed by Mr. JOHN SMITH [thirteen and a half folios chiefly on organisation], and concluding with the suggestion that the Pharmaceutical Society should hold its annual meeting when and where the British Pharmaceutical Conference meets [which, dear Mr. Smith, would violate the charter, line 130—Ed.]. Mr. VINT seconded the motion, and spoke of the way that chemists are prosecuted. Mr. SIDNEY SMYTH followed him, twitting Mr. Glyn-Jones for his omission of a third-class of Pharmaceutical Society people. First, were those who belonged to it; second, those who did not—but Mr. Glyn-Jones did not mention those who had belonged to it, of whom he is one, for reasons which he stated.

The vote was carried by acclamation, and Mr. GLYN-JONES replied [eighteen folios], concluding by moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Rossiter, alluding in terms of praise to his services. He was sure the Association had been exceedingly fortunate in the selection of a chairman.

The vote was seconded and carried, and Mr. ROSSITER made the practical reply of inviting all present to have refreshments with him, and thus ended a red-letter day for Hastings chemists.

Wakefield Chemists' Association.

THE first annual general meeting of this Association was held on February 18 at the Victoria Temperance Hotel, Wakefield. Rules were adopted, and the following officials elected for the year. President, Mr. W. Pollard, Wakefield; Vice-President, Mr. W. R. Maud, Pontefract; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. J. Judge, Wakefield; and committee, Messrs. J. H. Chaplin, T. C. Whaley, A. Green, and C. W. Duffin. The future meetings of the Association will be held on the first Tuesday evening in the month.

A resolution of sympathy was passed with the widow and family of the late Mr. Martindale.

Chemists' and Druggists' Society (Ireland).

THE annual meeting of this Society was held on February 19 at Belfast.

Mr. Robert Cambridge, J.P., presided. Mr. W. J. RANKIN (Hon. Secretary) read the report for the past year, which contained a summary of work done, and put forward the advantages of joining the Society.

The HON. TREASURER (Mr. Samuel Gibson) then tendered his report, which showed a considerable balance in hand. Both reports were favourably received, and unanimously adopted.

The election of officers and committee was then proceeded with, the following being elected: President, Sir James Haslett, M.P.; Vice-Presidents, Mr. Thomas McMullin, Mr. William Jamison, Mr. John Watson, Mr. William Doig; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Samuel Gibson; Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. J. Rankin; committee, Messrs. Samuel Acheson, Henry Beckhouse, James Brown, James D. Carse, Robert Cambridge, John Frackelton, W. J. Gibson, James Gillespie, Alex. R. Hogg, Samuel Hill, Robt. A. Jamison, William Lyttle, John McClement, J.P., John McConkey, Samuel McDowell, Thos. W. Reynolds, James Richardson, John H. Shaw, Samuel Suffern, Jacob Walsh, John Tosh.

Mr. W. J. Rankin and Mr. Samuel Gibson were specially thanked for their services to the Society during the past year.

CONSULTING DRUGGISTS.

Mr. GIBSON called the attention of the meeting to the discussion on consulting druggists at the last meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council. It was then stated that druggists were turning their shops into consulting-rooms with the assistance of doctors, and that druggists were so improving their shops in appearances that they were imitating their pharmaceutical brother. He considered it was not illegal for a druggist to let a portion of his premises to a doctor; neither was it a crime to neatly fit up and arrange his business premises. If the Council desired work to be done that would benefit the trade as a whole, the Poisons Act might be more efficiently administered. At present the law was very carelessly looked after: only the other day a hawker called at his establishment offering for sale a packet of poison to kill rats which he found on analysis contained oatmeal, sugar, and arsenic. The compound was being vended openly.

The CHAIRMAN considered the remarks made at the Council reflected credit on the druggists. It looked well if they were fitting up their shops in better style.

Mr. MCCONKEY asked if it was not a fact that doctors have complained that the pharmaceutical chemists prescribe largely and have consulting-rooms also.

Mr. W. J. GIBSON stated that some time back he had got prescriptions made up in a large number of the leading medical halls in the city by assistants and apprentices who were unqualified, and that although he had reported these to the Pharmaceutical Council and had sent them full proofs, they refused to prosecute.

PROPRIETARIES AND PRICES.

A long discussion took place on these matters, and it was reported that the committee were co-operating with a committee of the Grocers' Association with a view to fix better prices for many of the articles kept by both.

STATE OF THE REGISTER.

Mr. S. GIBSON stated that he had recently received the Pharmaceutical Calendar for 1902, and was surprised at the many incorrect addresses given in it, especially in the druggists' section. For instance, he had gone over this with the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Rankin), and had found that the addresses of some ninety of the registered druggists in the North alone were incorrect, and several of the men were dead, while the register of chemists and druggists contained the names of over twenty who to their knowledge were now deceased. The register of pharmaceutical chemists also contained a large number of incorrect addresses, but not so many as the others. It seemed to him that there was neglect somewhere. He intended to write to the Council on the subject.

The CHAIRMAN said that no doubt they could help the Pharmaceutical Society with some of the addresses of those

in the North, but he believed that if a notice was published in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* with a list of names, it would have a good effect.

The HON. SECRETARY said he had recently sent to the trade a programme of the Society's annual concert, and a large number were undelivered.

Bradford Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held at the Royal Hotel, Bradford, on February 25, to hear an address by Dr. SYMES, who, at short notice, took the place of Mr. J. Harrison, of Sunderland. The President of the Society (Mr. Arthur Haeson) occupied the chair.

THE APPRENTICES' PROGRESS.

Dr. SYMES said he proposed to deal with some of the features of the progress of a youth through his apprenticeship and assistantship. He felt there was some ground for complaint against the character of that general education which was a necessary preliminary to the pharmaceutical education. Whilst the richer classes and the poor were well provided for, there was great need of a better middle-class education at a reasonable charge. This should give the youth opportunity to produce a certificate of a reasonable general education before he entered upon his apprenticeship. If he produced this certificate and entered on his apprenticeship at the age of 16, he would come to his work with the habit of study unbroken, and that would be of great advantage to him. After that stage he thought it was a great misfortune that the Qualifying examination was not divided. (Hear, hear.) It was important to a youth that he should have something definite to look forward to at a reasonable time in advance, and for this reason it would be a great advantage if the student could take the first part of the Qualifying examination at the age of 19. If a youth knew he would not be examined until he was 21, there was a liability to break the continuity of the study, and that told against his chances of successful and complete work. His own opinion was that it did not need a new authority for them to divide the examination, but that it could be divided under the present by-laws. The Act directed the Pharmaceutical Society to conduct an examination, but did not state how that examination was to be conducted. In fact, at present the examination was in many cases divided by a few days. Although he knew of notable cases in which men had accomplished much without the assistance of a school of pharmacy, he recommended all to go to such a school, as he attached great value to systematic forms of study. In regard to the question of a curriculum, he thought that there were now a great number of good schools up and down the country which could be utilised if the time came when they were in a position to enforce such a measure. There was a tendency, however, in present discussions to mix up the questions of the division of the examination and the establishment of a curriculum, and he thought that this ought to be corrected, because whilst they were mixed their was danger of their being told that both were impossible under the present powers. He hoped in the future to see more students going in for the Major examination than one had been accustomed to see in the past. Proceeding to speak of the commencement in business, he regretted the modern tendency to go in for some experience at a store before a man commenced on his own account. That was simply feeding the enemy, and, though it might not appear to the young man in that light before he opened for himself, he would find afterwards that that was just the sort of thing which kept the shops of his most dangerous competitors going. Prices, like hours of labour, were largely influenced by the sort of neighbourhood in which chemists were placed, and, speaking generally, he thought that chemists did not attach all the value that they might to their time and experience and individuality. There were ways of treating these as legitimate reasons for extra charges, such as for the supply of articles in the night. A joiner using a shilling's-worth of wood and threepennyworth of nails at a job, was much better remunerated for his time than the qualified chemist was. His experience was that people were always willing to pay reasonably for any service when they understood the nature of the service. The appointment of the Poisons Committee he looked upon as a sign of degeneration

on the part of the Government, who had appointed this committee at the instigation of a small number of persons who sought their own selfish benefit, only to see whether it was not possible to break down the barrier which prevented any huckster from selling poisons. There was no need for such a measure, because there were plenty of chemists within the reach of everybody. It might be, however, that they would yet be called upon to exert themselves in opposition to movements of that kind, and he trusted the Pharmaceutical Society would have the support of the Bradford Association.

A vote of thanks was awarded to Dr. Symes.

Plymouth Chemists' Association.

THE members of the Trade Section met on February 25 to discuss the recent raid made by the Inland Revenue authorities upon unstamped preparations retailed by chemists in the Three Towns. A committee was formed to discuss what steps should be taken to prevent the persecution to which members had been subjected. The committee were asked to communicate with all members whose labels had been considered liable to stamp duty, and the hon. solicitor is to be requested to express an opinion upon labels which are of a doubtful nature. The matter is to be carefully discussed before any action is taken.

Cardiff Pharmaceutical Society.

A MEETING was held at the Park Hotel, on Wednesday, February 26, Mr. Robert Drane presiding. The principal business was the consideration of the communication from the federated local pharmaceutical associations.

Mr. A. HAGON proposed the adoption of a compulsory curriculum, which Mr. W. R. HOPKINS, of Barry, seconded, and the resolution was carried. The division of the Minor did not prove so keen a subject for matured opinions on it were expressed, and the former resolution was rescinded, it being decided to defer consideration of the whole matter.

The PRESIDENT said a proposition had been made to them by the authorities of the South Wales University College with reference to the commencement of

PHARMACY CLASSES,

but he did not think it was workable. They were required to find twenty pupils desiring to study pharmacy in classes originated and conducted by the College, which of course meant real education, and not cramming. These classes would extend over a considerable period, and a fee would be charged of 15*l.* per annum, payable in advance. If they could not find twenty students, they would have to guarantee a sum equivalent to the fees received from that number. The question was, Could they do this? At Owens College, Manchester, they had only twelve students, and was it at all likely that they would be able to do better than this in South Wales? Already there were certain technical classes held in connection with the College, at which subjects were taught in which their assistants were concerned, and for his own part he thought that a very slight modification of them would render them sufficient for their purposes.

After some discussion, Mr. A. HAGON proposed that the matter be referred to the Educational Sub-Committee, which was seconded by Mr. R. MUMFORD, and carried.

Mr. R. Mumford was nominated for the office of Divisional Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Public and Poor Law Dispensers' Association.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Association was held at the St. Bride's Institute, Ludgate Circus, E.C., on February 26, at which Mr. W. Duff presided. The CHAIRMAN referred to the obligation the Association owed to the trade Press generally; and a vote was passed of condolence with the widow and family of the late Mr. Wm. Martindale. The President further stated that, at a meeting of the Executive Council, it had been decided, as a means of widening the scope of the Association, to compile a register of all dispensers working at public or poor-law institutions in the United Kingdom. He also intimated that it was intended

to hold a smoking-concert on March 12, and that Mr. A. C. Wootton had consented to take the chair.

Mr. WELFORD then read a paper on

THE PREPARATION AND PRESERVATION OF DISPENSING SOLUTIONS.

Normal solutions, said Mr. Welford, should be so prepared that, while containing a definite quantity of the salt, they admit of ready calculation, uniformity being better than mere concentration. He deprecated the practice of labelling these solutions "1 in 4," &c., and suggested that they should be designated as containing 5, 10, or 15 gr. of salt in each fluid drachm. Referring to the necessity of having a plentiful supply of distilled water, the speaker said he had been unable to find a small but efficient still that would deliver a constant supply at a reasonable cost, without occupying too much space. An important factor in making dispensing-solutions is, said Mr. Welford, to ascertain the temperature at which the greatest solubility can be obtained. The desired temperature is that which results in a normal temperature when all the salt is in solution. For instance, 20 oz. potassium bromide dissolved in 80 oz. distilled water causes a fall of temperature of at least 20° F. If the water is, say, 56° F., and the temperature of the laboratory 65°—the temperature falling 20° on the salt going into solution—a simple calculation will show that 4 oz. of cold water and 20 oz. of boiling water, in which the bromide is dissolved, when filtered and made up to the required bulk will be practically a normal solution. It is not advisable to make these solutions in very large quantities, as decomposition and fungoid growths may appear. He had found this method satisfactory in all cases of soluble salts, and even in the case of sodium and potassium bicarbonate it may be safely used. In the case of volatile and sparingly soluble salts he had found the method advocated by Mr. Miller, that of tying up the salt in a muslin bag at the top of a drying bottle full of water, to give more satisfactory results. In the case of salts that do not cause any great fall in temperature during solution Mr. Welford recommended a temperature for the solvent of not more than 20° F. above normal. Referring to the difficulty—when using large quantities of the salt—of converting ounces of avoirdupois into ounces apothecaries' weight, the speaker pointed out that it was far easier to correct the error in the solvent than in the salt, and urged the necessity of occasionally testing the solutions volumetrically. For solutions of scale-preparations Mr. Welford advocated the addition of 5 per cent. of glycerin, for metallic salts a few minims of the corresponding acid, and for organic salts chloroform-water as a preservative. Mr. Welford showed an ingenious method of measuring quickly the required quantity of solution. Suppose, he said, the solution be 10 gr. to the dr., and 72 gr. were required, the nearest even measure would be 8 fl. dr., which would be 8 gr. too much. To the measure add, with a Hick's pipette, the equivalent, in distilled water, of 8 gr. of salt—viz., 48 m., and make up to 8 dr. with the solution. Dealing with centesimal solutions, the speaker pointed out that when, say liq. arsenicalis or liq. strychn., is ordered it is generally in 3, 5, or 7m. doses. To measure accurately in an ordinary minim measure 18 or 36m. is impossible, and again the pipette comes in useful. If, however, 2 oz. of liq. arsenicalis is diluted with distilled water to measure 20 fl. oz., the doses would in every case be an even measure. Mr. Welford urged upon his hearers the great importance of working systematically and accurately in their dispensing.

An interesting discussion followed, some of Mr. Welford's methods being thought not practicable for general dispensing, and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the reader of the paper.

Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Society.

A MEETING of this Society was held in the Horshoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, on February 26, the President (Mr. C. E. Pickering) in the chair. The CHAIRMAN announced that owing to the inability of Mr. R. E. Wright to be present to deliver his address as announced, Mr. Cullwick had stepped into the gap, and at very short notice had prepared a paper on "Apprentices and Apprenticeship," which he read. Mr. CULLWICK said the inducement held out to parents for

their sons to be chemists is so small that it is most difficult to get an apprentice that will be any good. Discussing the question of how to improve the position of an apprentice, he thought the Pharmaceutical Society had made a great mistake in giving up the conduct of the Preliminary examination, because it gave the apprentice and the parents the idea that the successful candidate was enrolled on the books of the Pharmaceutical Society as a future chemist. The Preliminary examination should be altered, for at the present time the apprentice is taught no business methods, such as book-keeping, &c. He is therefore handicapped in competition, and is not in a position to take his stand as a first-class trader. Mr. Cullwick's suggestions were that the Preliminary examination should be so altered to include book-keeping and accounts, that modern languages should be omitted, and that the Minor examination should be divided so that the apprentice could pass some of the subjects during his apprenticeship and the remaining subjects after he had turned 21 years of age. He was likewise of opinion that it should be made compulsory for an apprentice to pass the Preliminary before being indentured.

Mr. Cullwick's views were unanimously endorsed, and a resolution was passed that he place those views before the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society as a recommendation from the Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Society.

The CHAIRMAN afterwards announced that Mr. Gordon had resigned the secretaryship of the Society, and it appeared to be the feeling of the meeting that Mr. T. Patterson Holt, who acted as Assistant-Secretary of the Chemists' Assistants' Union, should be appointed in his stead.

Medical Gleanings.

ETHYL CHLORIDE

is recommended by Dr. J. Mackie as an anæsthetic (by inhalation) in nasal surgery. The local action of ethyl chloride causes anæmia of the nasal passages, and so a practically bloodless operation results. The operator, however, needs to beware of violent hæmorrhage which may ensue when the anæmia passes off.

SWEATING HANDS.

DR. W. H. BRAZIL writes to the *British Medical Journal* that the following treatment for sweating hands yields gratifying results:—

Formalin.	...	...	...	...	3ss.
Aq. roseæ ad	...	...	...	...	3viij.

M. Ft. lotio.

Fig.: To be applied once or twice a day with a piece of lint and allowed to dry

A NEW AID TO DIAGNOSIS.

DR. ALEXANDER OGSTON describes in the *Lancet* a method he had devised of taking the freezing-point of the blood and secretions so that the data may be used as an aid to diagnosis. So long as the blood is healthy and has its effete constituents adequately eliminated it retains its normal freezing-point, -0.56°C , or within $\frac{1}{100}^{\circ}$ of that figure, varying from -0.55° to -0.57° , but if elimination becomes defective the freezing-point sinks to -0.58° , -0.60° , or even to -0.71° . Cryoscopy, it is thought, will be of service in indicating otherwise undetectable disease of the liver.

CARBOLIC ANTIDOTE.

REASONING from the fact that caffeine is added to phenacetin to prevent respiratory and circulatory depression, Dr. G. A. Ferraby tried hypodermic injections of caffeine in a case of carbolio-acid poisoning. The patient, a young man, was deeply comatose and markedly cyanotic, but a hypodermic injection of $2\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of caffeine dissolved in water with the aid of sodium salicylate improved his condition in about an hour. After another injection the patient recovered consciousness and was able to speak. The stomach had previously been washed out, but Dr. Ferraby thinks the caffeine had a considerable influence in combating the tonic effects of the phenol and cresols absorbed.

Westminster Wisdom.

(By our Parliamentary Representative.)

TUBERCULOSIS INQUIRY.

I understand that the Government intend to ask Parliament to vote about 14,000*l.* for the work of the Tuberculosis Commission.

THE MEDICAL BILL.

The Medical Acts (Extension) Bill was down for second reading on Friday, February 21, but supply occupied the whole time. The Bill now stands for March 11.

COST OF PREPARING GOVERNMENT LYMPH.

Some interesting particulars in regard to the National Vaccine Department of the Local Government Board are given in the Civil Service estimates, which have just been circulated amongst members. The cost of the establishment for the forthcoming year is put at 5,536*l.*, an increase of 1,046*l.*, but, in addition, there are incidental expenses which are estimated at 5,540*l.*, against 4,625*l.* for the year now ending. In connection with the laboratory for the supply of glycerinated lymph, the chief bacteriologist receives 600*l.* and two assistants receive 614*l.* between them. Two hundred pounds is put down as allowances for the vaccination of calves; 259*l.* for a clerk; 246*l.* for his assistants; 520*l.* for laboratory assistants; 117*l.* for laboratory boys; 16*l.* for cleaning; and 1,000*l.* for contingencies. The incidental expenses contained in the estimate are made up as follows: purchase of tubes and other apparatus, 650*l.*; supply of calves, 1,600*l.*; keep of calves, 650*l.*; veterinary fees, 240*l.*; sundries, 400*l.*; and other contingencies, 2,000*l.*

ARSENICAL POISONING COMMISSION.

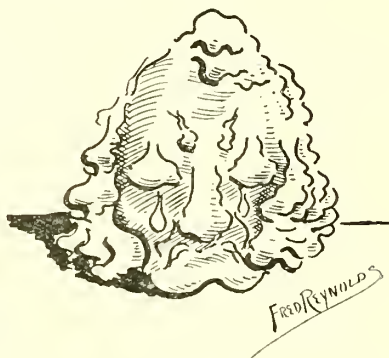
During the next financial year the Commission on Arsenical Poisoning will spend 600*l.* on scientific investigation. Since the Commission was appointed in February of last year, it has held eighteen public sittings, and examined fifty-one witnesses. *Ad interim* recommendations were made in July for action in respect of risk arising from poisoning by arsenic in beer, but in regard to other matters, chemical, medical, technical, and administrative, the Commission has found it necessary to seek for further evidence, and to institute chemical and other inquiries. The analysis of foods is one of the subjects that will be specially dealt with.

THE MIDWIVES BILL.

The measure to secure better training for midwives was the subject of a full-dress debate in the House of Commons on Wednesday, February 26. One curious feature was the cleavage of opinion on the subject amongst the medical members. Sir Michael Foster and Dr. Farquharson cordially supported the Bill, while Sir Walter Foster, Sir John Batty Tuke, and others offered strenuous opposition; but those who raised objections readily admitted that something required to be done to check the evil arising from the practice of unqualified and ignorant women. In the end the second reading of the Bill was agreed to without a division, and the Bill was sent to the Grand Committee on Law, where the details will be threshed out.

THE INCOME-TAX ADJUSTMENT AGENCY (LIMITED), 9 Poultry, London, E.C., wishes to remind chemists and druggists that many persons fail to recover income-tax overcharges through not lodging their claims in time. No claim for repayment of tax deducted from rents, dividends, annuities, &c., in respect of the year ended April 5, 1899, will be allowed unless they be lodged before April 5 next. Where the income has been received and tax paid, a claim can now be made for four years. The agency will advise any readers gratuitously whether they can make a claim for repayment of income-tax, on their sending full particulars of their incomes and a stamped addressed envelope.

Things that Happen—Sometimes.



Asafetida Lachrymosa.

As on the wharf I lie,
Distilling fragrance round,
Those cruel drug-men try
My probity to sound.

With murderous-looking blade
They cut, and hack, and hew;
They bang me with a spade,
And scan my fracture through.

Then Umney with his "ash"
Corroborates their fears;
Oh! why left I my "Bunder Abash"?
No wonder I'm in tears!

A NEW SHAVING-PASTE.

MR. EDMUND WHITE recently published in the *St. Thomas's Hospital Gazette* an outline of a proposed scheme for applying aseptic principles to the barber's duties in the hospital. The scheme has proved very satisfactory in practice, but a shaving-brush capable of sterilisation was wanted to make the scheme complete. In the February number of the *St. Thomas's Hospital Gazette* Mr. White returns to the subject. He says: "A little consideration will show that in shaving it is necessary to support the hairs, so that the razor may cut through them transversely, and at the same time to moisten or lubricate the surface of the skin so that the outer layers of the epidermis may not be too freely removed. . . . Numerous trials were necessary in order to arrive at satisfactory results . . . and, finally, an emulsion of paraffin wax, melting at 55° C., was adopted. This was prepared with 25 per cent. of wax and 2 per cent. of tragacanth, the wax being melted and mixed with the tragacanth previously made into a mucilage with some of the water. The addition of a little stearin or lard renders the emulsification of the wax easier, for some reason which cannot readily be explained, while about 10 per cent. of alcohol makes the preparation more agreeable to use. The fatty odour of the preparation may be covered by the addition of a half to 1 per cent. of lavender oil, and the finished product then appears as a thick white cream. In use a small quantity is rubbed over the area to be shaved and the razor immediately applied. As the water in the emulsion evaporates, the particles of wax previously distributed in the emulsion become coherent and fill up the depressions in the surface of the skin from which the hairs arise, thus forming a mechanical support during the passage of the razor. The quantity required is very small, one ounce being sufficient for shaving the face about six times."—*The Lancet*.

GERMANY'S FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1901.—According to the Imperial Bureau of Statistics the total bulk of German exports last year was 32,363,000 metric tons, a decrease of 318,252 tons as compared with 1900, but 1,960,000 tons more than the exports of 1899. But the important fact is that, notwithstanding the low prices at which some German merchandise was supposed to have been sold for export last year, the total value was 4,759,407,000*m.*, a net increase of 6,806,600*m.* over the exports of 1900, and 390,998,000*m.* over those of 1899. This means simply that the proportion of valuable articles exported last year had increased rather than diminished. The increase lay principally in iron, machinery, chemicals, and colours.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

We get what we deserve,

at all events in the way of legislation. It cannot be said that as a body tradesmen or their assistants have shown any desert worth mentioning of the early closing legislation which Lord Avebury has so patiently and persistently advocated for them. An immense majority of them are in favour of his measure. They would like to see it enacted. They do not mind signing a petition in support of it. That is all. When it is thrown ont by a majority of noble lords, they are sorry, and pass on. Is that the way to get anything from Parliament? Ask the Irishmen, the dockers, the match-girls, the teetotalers, the anti-Church-rate, the anti-vaccination, and the anti-vivisection people. These classes have all been in desperate earnest, and Lord Hardwicke would not propound his banalities in reply to their arguments. He would be thinking of his windows.

Lord Avebury

would certainly have cornered the opposition and the Government more effectively if he had adopted the scheme of provisional orders which Lord Salisbury suggested, and which the Committee last year recommended. The Prime Minister was not perhaps actuated by a passionate desire to help forward Lord Avebury's proposals, but he formally agreed with the report of the Committee intimating that legislation was necessary, and indicated what he thought was the best method of procedure. Probably he honestly believed it would be wise to make the way of the early-closers difficult. That this would be the effect of his plan was no doubt the opinion of Lord Avebury; and at first I was glad that the author of the Bill had revolted. But it is wise to hold a candle to great men sometimes.

Sir Charles Dilke's Bill

has been referred to as the only present hope for legislative action in regard to shop hours now left. That we need not concern ourselves about. Sir C. Dilke's Bill is absurdly impracticable, and might have been introduced as a burlesque of Sir John Lubbock's. It applies to all trades, and all localities throughout the United Kingdom; fixes 10 P.M. as the latest hour at which any shop can ever be kept open, and that extent is only allowed once a week; 1 P.M., 7 P.M., and 9 P.M., are to be the latest closing hours on other days. The intelligence displayed in drafting the Bill may be gathered from the way in which the exemption in regard to the sale of medicines and medical or surgical appliances out of hours is provided for. They may only be thus sold in shops "kept open solely for the sale of such articles." This would bar nine-tenths of the drug shops of the country.

Analysts, Inspectors, and Magistrates

enjoy the sweet simplicity of the B.P. standard theory, and it is an expensive process to dislodge it from their minds. The burden of this duty is falling largely on the Chemists' Defence Association. The difficulty of maintaining the theory intact was well illustrated by the cases reported last week. "Not according to B.P." is an easy formula when the defendant submits without a word, and in such cases the Bench is duly shocked and administers the usual lecture. But the prosecution scratches its head when asked if starch, sugar, soft soap, turpentine, beeswax, sherry, lard, cotton wool, figs, prunes, india-rubber, and brandy must always be in strict accordance with the Pharmacopœia description. The kno-

is generally cut by the reply that this must be so when the articles are sold by chemists; but the simplest minded magistrate is disposed to buck against this contention.

In the Matter of Beeswax

the Kent County Council adopted that method of construction in all its nakedness. They instructed their inspectors to buy beeswax from chemists only, because the article did not become a drug until the druggist had handled it. Then it was a drug, no matter what purpose it might be sold for, and must consequently satisfy the B.P. tests. The judgment of Mr. Justice Phillimore in the mercury-ointment case a year ago has encouraged this view, but even he did not commit himself to any sweeping assertion that the Pharmacopœia was an invariable standard. He only said it was at least *prima facie* evidence. In the equally authoritative *White v. Bywater* case the High Court insisted that even when such a preparation as tincture of opium is asked for evidence should be given that it is reasonable that the purchaser should expect to get the B.P. tincture. No pharmacist would deny the weight of the Pharmacopœia as evidence, but, if it is to be accepted as an invariable standard, he is justified in demanding that a new one shall be compiled as soon as possible, and that he shall have a voice in its compilation.

The Bradford Charms,

which Mr. C. C. Bell deciphered and wrote about in the Winter Number, consisted, according to him, of a good deal of gibberish. Tetragrammaton and hora and fiat were about the only intelligible words they contained. Now Mr. John Hobson Matthews, of the Town Hall, Cardiff, writes to *Notes and Queries* to say that two of the most hopeless looking words are fairly good Welsh. "Naadgras Dyradgras," if spelt "Na ad gras, Dyro dy ras," would mean "Prevent not grace, give thy grace." The Romans called everybody outside their empire a barbarian; our classical scholars go one worse than that by ticketing words from the language nearest to their own, gibberish.

Lapis Infernalis

is a designation which ought to be cleared up. When Mr. Bell wrote about it on February 8 I was surprised that there was any doubt about its meaning. I always thought lapis infernalis was lunar caustic, nitrate of silver. Why I always thought so I cannot say. Most of our so-called knowledge has probably got into us, and is held in this vague manner. Mr. Bell gives evidence that the name has been frequently applied to caustic potash in this country, but I have found no foreign dictionary or reference-book which shows any doubt about its meaning nitrate of silver. In German "Höllenstein," which is an exact translation of lapis infernalis, is a common name for nitrate of silver. Both lunar caustic and lapis infernalis are alchemic terms, as Mr. J. P. Gilmour has pointed out; we know how the former acquired its designation, but I am not aware if any explanation of the origin of the latter has been given. The alchemists used the term lapis very lavishly. Blood they called lapis animalis. Then they had a lapis divinus, which was a fused compound of sulphate of copper, nitrate of potash, and alum, with a little camphor. Why that was called divine and the lunar caustic infernal is a pretty puzzle. But it is not difficult to guess how caustic potash usurped the reputation of the original owner of the title. A lapis infernalis mitigatus was introduced into medicine, some of the silver salt being supplanted by nitrate of potash. The apothecaries in the times of the Stuarts probably found it as advisable as it was economical to mitigate the lapis more and more, until at last they mitigated all the silver and nitrate out of the stick.

DISINFECTANTS.

The "Sanitas" Co., Ltd.

are the exclusive Manufacturers of the well-known Non-poisonous

"SANITAS" PREPARATIONS,

and their other Manufactures include

"SOLDIS," "OKOL," "CREOCIDE," "FORMITAS," "OCHLOR," "KINCZETT'S PATENT SULPHUR FUMIGATING CANDLES," "SULPHUCATORS," "FORMIC SULPHUCATORS," "FORMIC AIR PURIFIERS," "FORMIC FUMIGATORS," KINCZETT'S PATENT DRAIN TESTERS, SHEEP DIPS, WEED KILLER, PATENT PRESERVED PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN, INHALERS, DISINFECTORS, FUMIGATORS, BRONCHITIS KETTLES, and CARBOLIC FLUIDS, POWDERS and SOAPS.

Full Catalogue and "How to Disinfect" Book will be sent free on application to—

THE "SANITAS" CO., Ltd., Bethnal Green, LONDON, E.

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO.

ORIGINAL MAKERS OF

LICORICE, PINE TAR, AND WILD CHERRY TABLETTES

Now so largely Prescribed by the Medical Profession. Also

Licorice and Chlorodyne Wafers,

" and Aniseed "

" and Menthol "

Licorice Pellets,

AND ALL PREPARATIONS OF LICORICE.

LONDON & MANCHESTER.

LABORATORIES - ASHTON UNDER LYNE.

FRENCH ESSENCES
ESSENTIAL OILS
OTTO, MUSK.
Warrick Brothers
7, Portpool Lane, E.C.

Seventeenth Edition. Published in 1899. Price 12s. 6d.

Squire's Companion TO THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

"Squire's Companion" is virtually a new book every time it is republished, so important and numerous are the changes in the text of each successive edition.—*Pharmaceutical Journal* February 25th 1899.

"It is the cheapest pharmaceutical text-book in the English language, as well as one which physicians and pharmacists could least do without."—*The Chemist and Druggist*, February 25th 1899.

Obtainable through any of the Wholesale Houses or direct from the Publishers,

J. & A. CHURCHILL, 7 Great Marlborough Street, LONDON, W.

GRIMBLE'S PURE VINEGAR.

Brewery : LONDON, N.W.

The better the article, the greater the certainty of success — if properly advertised. ILES, BAKER & CO., Advertising Specialists, 188 Strand, London, W.C., will send you particulars "how to do it" free of charge. ILES, BAKER & CO., 188 Strand, London, W.C. TELEPHONE NO. 1793 GERRARD. (3)

"Trifles make perfection, but perfection is no trifle."

If you aim at perfection, use
Fletchers' Concentrated Liquors

Editorial Comments.

Section 17.

THE Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has never been eager to institute proceedings against anybody under Section 17 of the 1868 Pharmacy Act; indeed, the official list of important cases in superior Courts contains two decisions under the section, and the proceedings in both instances were instituted by individuals unconnected with the Society. In the case decided in the Edinburgh High Court last week, and now reported fully on page 348 the Society felt it necessary to contest the Glasgow Sheriff's ruling that the Registrar of the Society has no title to sue under the section, and three law Lords have decided that the Registrar has as much right as anybody else to take proceedings in Scotland, with the sanction of the Procurator-fiscal (Public Prosecutor), who has a sort of lien on actions of this kind in Scotland. The case has special interest in several directions, and we submit the points for the consideration of the trade generally. First it may be noted that during the past two years or so the Council of the Society has somewhat relaxed the ancient reserve in which Section 17 was regarded as a mere police affair. Prosecutions have been instituted in England and Scotland against chemists and druggists and medical practitioners for their failure to comply with the provisions of the section either as regards labelling or entering sales of Part 1 poisons in the poisons-book. The labelling-cases have chiefly been against chemists and druggists, and mainly for neglecting to put a specific address or the name of the seller upon the labels, while medical practitioners have neglected, as in Dr. Steele Smith's case (assuming the charge against him to

be proved, which has yet to be done), to enter sales. The Council has apparently in all the cases endeavoured to establish a principle and, perhaps, to give a general warning, rather than to bring evildoers to justice. But now arises the second point, so forcibly emphasised by the Scotch court. Any individual has power to prosecute for offences of Section 17, but "the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society is the prosecutor in such cases intended by the Legislature [and] . . . the prosecutor according to the tone, meaning, and only legitimate reading of the Act is the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society." These are Lord Young's words, and although Lord Pearson would not go so far, nor, apparently the Lord Justice Clerk, it transpired in the course of the hearing that the Lord Advocate of Scotland is of the same opinion, Procurators-fiscal having been instructed to leave the enforcement of Section 17 to the Pharmaceutical Society. That being so, a considerable responsibility rests upon the Society, and it is difficult to see how it can, as at present constituted, properly carry it out. It may prosecute a member, such as Mr. Reece, here, or a doctor, like Dr. Steele Smith, there, but if it were to attempt to extend its energies to cover the ground of possible infringement it would soon find its organisation inadequate and its interests conflicting. Since the 1868 Act was entrusted to it, and especially during the past twenty years, the work of the Council of the Society has been steadily increasing on the public side, so that now the greater part of the work done by the Council is not directly connected with the Society as a private and voluntary body, but relates to the public safety and the statutory interests of registered chemists and druggists. The present condition of the Council, and the somewhat involved system of committee-working under which its business is done, leads, in view of the Section 17 responsibilities, to the suggestion, Has the time now arrived when the statutory functions of the Society, as represented by examinations, registration, and infringement of the Pharmacy Act, should be entrusted to a Board of Pharmacy distinct from the Pharmaceutical Society? That Board would not necessarily be a new name for the old article, for although representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society would be upon it, and the Pharmaceutical Society's organisation and premises might be utilised for its purposes, it should consist chiefly of direct representatives of chemists and druggists elected on the territorial basis, members nominated by the Pharmaceutical Society and others appointed by the Privy Council. Such an independent and official body, with no other interests to regard than the law which the members are called upon to administer, would have far greater influence in affairs of State than the Council of the Society, which so often has to meet the charge that it works in the interest of its members.

A Pharmacy Degree.

MR. J. F. TOCHER'S scheme, for providing pharmaceutical students in Scotland with the opportunity of studying at the Universities under the benefits of the Carnegie Trust, demonstrates once more the superior position of Scotland in educational matters. The scheme has not been formulated without reference to the University authorities, who, indeed, seem desirous of providing pharmaceutical instruction. In that regard a distinct advance has been gained, such, indeed, as the late Mr. G. F. Schacht spent many years in striving to obtain, but never quite reached in actuality. Hitherto all efforts to secure University recognition for pharmacy have been, in the main, on paper, and although the University of London has established a department of pharmaceuticals, the most sanguine pharmaceutical educationalist has not deceived himself into the belief that the University desired

to give a helping hand to pharmacy. Owens College, an integral part of the Victoria University, has provided a pharmaceutical course, but no University degree or even University encouragement. These facts throw the significance of Mr. Tocher's successful efforts into relief. The material advantage which the Carnegie Trust gives to students resident in Scotland is of secondary importance elsewhere; in fact, the parts of Mr. Tocher's contribution of general incidence are the curriculum of study and the degree of science in pharmacy. Both are worthy of careful and favourable consideration. The curriculum is well thought out, and workable. Under it, existing schools of pharmacy and their teachers would be recognised, subject to their satisfying reasonable requirements. The degree would be a post-Minor one, open only to registered chemists and druggists, and it would in all likelihood supplant the Major. There is no reason that we can think of why chemists and druggists should not get a degree if they want it. Many have obtained degrees in the past, some of them remaining in pharmacy to its advantage. Others, having specialised along other than pharmaceutical lines in the graduating process, have gone elsewhere. If the specialising were confined to pharmacy there would be a better chance of keeping these superior men amongst us to do the higher class of work outlined by Mr. Tocher. Some zealous educationalists may fall into the mistake of urging that the scheme, or something like it, inclusive of a compulsory curriculum, should be applied to all who wish to qualify under the 1868 Act. Therein lies error. The object of the 1868 Act was not to provide highly-educated pharmacists (which was done by the 1852 Act) but men of a lower grade, and there are many reasons for saying that if the Pharmacy Acts qualifications are levelled up to a uniform grade, the natural force of circumstances will create a lower one, and probably not a Pharmaceutical Society qualification at all. Those who advocate higher education with its concomitants are apt to forget the public's requirements, and so far as the retail drug-trade is concerned the greater proportion of it does not call for a University education or degree, but for "a certificate of competent skill and knowledge and qualification" (to quote the words of the 1863 Act) granted on "examination such as is provided under the Pharmacy Act [1852] for the purposes of a qualification to be registered as an assistant." The Major examination provides ample scope for exercise upon it of compulsory curriculum ideas and the like, which are out of place in regard to the Minor certificate.

Glasgow Doctors' Shops.

UNDER a sensational heading "a special correspondent contributed an article to the *Glasgow Evening Times* of February 18, which has given rise to a lengthy correspondence. The article was superficial and misleading, and appears to have been based largely on statements made by medical men "who have large connections in working-class districts." It contained such misstatements as these:—"The Pharmaceutical Society are prosecuting every doctor who has not a qualified assistant in charge of his shop during his absence"; and "If the unqualified dispenser employed by a medical man is fined for selling a scheduled poison, the Medical Council strikes his name off the Register." One of the practitioners interviewed was quite a magazine of misinformation. For example, he said accidental poisonings are not more frequent where unqualified dispensers are employed, because qualified men are as liable to blunder. Again, "unqualified doctors' unqualified dispensers are more experienced than chemists' assistants, for they have usually served five years with a chemist, or are medical students

who have had much more systematic and effective instruction in materia medica and therapeutics than qualified chemists.' It is "pure cant" this man continues, for the Pharmaceutical Society to pretend that in insisting upon the qualification of the assistant it is seeking the protection of the public. The doctor keeps open shop, not because it is a source of income, but rather to supply the public with cheap advice and medicine. Another obliging medico "practically corroborated these views," but went off at a tangent to denounce the abuse of the free-dispensary system, and the loss it inflicts on struggling practitioners. The concluding part of the article dealt with assistants' grievances, which are represented as consisting chiefly in the increased stringency of the examinations, and the expense of class and examination fees. The article has provoked a brisk but not very instructive discussion. "Chemist" advises those who imagine that there are still fabulous trade-profits, to study the wills of deceased chemists in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. "Only a Pharmaceutical Chemist" disproves the assertion about the superior efficiency of doctors' dispensers, and pricks the bubble of the doctor's shop as a benevolent institution, as does "Doctor and Chemist Too," who points out that although a patient gets advice and medicine for 2s. 6d. the first time, he may go on indefinitely paying that amount for repeats of the medicine alone. "Non Patent" makes capital of the fact that few chemists employ qualified assistants, but gets out of his depth in the reckless untruth that "the Pharmaceutical Society makes no effort to capture any of its members whose unregistered assistants or apprentices sell poisons." Other correspondents, including Mr. J. P. Gilmour, are continuing the discussion, and after all is over, we daresay, the doctors' shops will still be there and each side will be convinced of its right.

DRUGGING RACERS.

In the course of a lecture delivered at Newcastle last week, Professor Oliver, M.D., stated that not only is the intemperate use of alcohol one of the social vices of to-day, but the tendency to the self-administration of drugs in excess is increasing. People are resorting more and more to taking, on their own initiative, antipyrin to relieve headache, chloral and sulphonal to induce sleep, bitters to whet the appetite, pills to stimulate the liver, and other drugs to give staying power and temporary strength to the individual. This practice he condemns, but he says further that the administration of stimulants and pick-me-ups is not confined to the human race alone. Dogs and horses are frequently dosed with brandy and champagne before racing, and it is rumoured that cocaine also is employed. The deleterious effect of these things upon the constitution of man is eventually as marked in the decay of the animal, and he urged the racing public to so express its opinion as to put an end to what is not only a disgraceful trick, but a practice alike ruinous to the constitution of the horses and destructive of much that is best in horse-racing.

CELLULOID DANGER.

It should not be forgotten that celluloid articles are liable to take fire when exposed to a high temperature. This refers especially to badly-manufactured celluloid, and, considering the almost universal employment of celluloid it is surprising that accidents do not more frequently happen. In the *Lancet* of February 22, Mr. O. V. Boys is mentioned by Professor Ogston as advising that smouldering celluloid should be sharply blown upon, and not squeezed in the hand as instinct at first suggests. Inventors have for some time been trying to discover something which, added to celluloid during manufacture, would render it incombustible, but with

little success so far. This problem is one which chemists might usefully experiment to solve.

"SCIENCE AND EDUCATION."

This is the title of M. Berthelot's latest book, in which he has gathered together speeches and articles prepared by him for special audiences and readers. The author gives his views on the direction of human societies by science, also concerning the part at once conservative and evolutionist it plays in things moral, political, and economical. He especially insists on science being regarded as the base of morality and devotion. Its rôle as a necessity for popular education is also shown, which he considers extends to the material and spiritual order of things, the sole regulators of all activity. M. Berthelot also gives interesting summaries of the work of J. Bertrand, the mathematician, and Milne Edwards, the zoologist; of J. Decaisne and Naudin, the botanists; Brown-Séquard, the physiologist; and Mallard the mineralogist—all treating of problems relative to the origin and stability of animal and vegetable species and other questions of high scientific philosophy.

ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT APPARATUS.

The cure of cutaneous affections by means of ultra-violet light is becoming popular, and doctors are exercising their ingenuity as to the production of the light in a convenient way. At a recent meeting of the Edinburgh Medico-chirurgical Society Dr. Turner exhibited an apparatus of the kind. Acting on a suggestion of Mr. Leslie Miller he had been comparing the ultra-violet radiation of a Tesla spark-gap with that of an arc light. His apparatus resembled that used by Dr. Hugh Walsham of London and Dr. Görl of Nuremberg, and consisted essentially of an induction-coil, a condenser, and a spark-gap of two or three electrodes. The ultra-violet radiation of this spark, as tested in his laboratory, was found to be of a higher order than that of an arc lamp, while the heat radiation is almost negligible. Owing to this latter property the light can be brought within an inch or within two inches of the skin with very greatly increased effect. After a number of experiments as to relative transparency and convenience Dr. Turner preferred to use pure rock salt as a compressing agent. The clinical results obtained had been remarkable, an exposure of only two and a half minutes being sufficient to produce a marked beneficial effect.

BUNKUM'S LATEST.

The facetious references which Mr. Drane made to the Cardiff Chemists' Association (*C. & D.*, February 8, page 227) were probably not taken seriously by our readers, but the substratum of truth is thicker than we thought at the time. Our attention has been drawn to an advertisement of "Elixir of Life" in a weekly publication, in which announcement is made of a "marvellous elixir of life discovered by a famous doctor-scientist that cures every known ailment." The next headline states that "wonderful cures are effected that seem like miracles performed—the secret of long life of olden times revived." The remedy was discovered "after years of patient study and delving into the dusty record of the past, as well as following modern experiments in the realms of medical science." The catalogue of complaints which "are easily overcome in a space of time that is simply marvellous" includes rheumatism, neuralgia, stomach, heart, liver, kidney, blood and skin diseases and bladder-troubles (these all disappear "as by magic"), and such simple things as partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, drop-y, consumption, gout, scrofula, and piles are quickly and permanently removed. It is only fair to add that the remedy is not a British one; the free samples are to be sent from America. It may be that some cute Yankee has hit upon this dodge for compiling a directory of the most ignorant and simple people in Great Britain.

ITALIAN PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION.

The Italian Minister of Public Instruction has submitted to the Superior Council a new regulation for the schools of pharmacy. The suggestions are that the course of instruction will last four years. During the first two years general chemistry, botany, experimental physics, mineralogy, analyses, and microscopical analysis of drugs will be taught. In the last two years pharmaceutical chemistry, toxicology, and materia medica must be undertaken, while one year of practical pharmacy must be followed in an authorised hospital. Before going up for the examination for diploma in pharmacy, the candidate must pass in six subjects, general chemistry, physics, toxicology, materia medica, botany, and pharmaceutical chemistry. The professional examination includes qualitative analysis and an oral discussion. To obtain the Laureate of chemistry and pharmacy another year's study is required, with zoology and geology as additional subjects. The Laureate examination comprises chemical analysis, the analysis or preparation of two pharmaceutical products, recognition of medicinal plants and drugs, an original Laureate essay, and an oral discussion of at least one hour. This regulation is meeting with great opposition in Italy, and it is said to be likely to hasten the ruin of pharmacy, instead of bettering its condition.

THERAPEUTIC LITERATURE.

Mr. J. D. Brown, librarian of the Finsbury Public Libraries, contributes an amusing paper to the *Library World* on the therapeutic uses of books. He divides therapeutic books into four classes:—

1. Books which may be used as agents for the specific mental disturbances, such as, for example, those which induce the condition known as the "Hump," or by such fanciful and pet names as the "Pip," the "Blues," or the "Sulks."
2. Books which have a curative value in cases of general physical debility, sometimes aptly indicated by such expressive phrases as "Out of sorts," "Run down," "Seedy," the "Horror," &c.
3. Books which possess valuable therapeutic properties in cases of specific maladies like toothache, corns, water-brash, or flatulence.
4. Books which can be used as anodynes or stimulants for particular mental or psychological conditions.

Some of the best narcotics are furnished in the lists of "Best Books" drawn up by Lord Avebury and other professional "tasters," whose lists include such books as Plutarch's *Lives*, Gibbon's "Decline and Fall," Browning's "Poetical Works," and Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." The *Encyclopædia Britannica* is also recommended, but it is important to use the ninth edition, as some of the earlier editions are really interesting. "Obiter Dicta" is an excellent cure for a cold in the head; although Hansard's "Parliamentary Debates" from 1870 to 1901, read in bed, is even more effective. Smallpox is an awkward disease to treat successfully by means of therapeutic literature, but it is quite certain that if a patient succeeds in reading through Baring-Gould's "Lives of the Saints" he will be out of danger before he reaches December 31 in the calendar.

For toothache there is only one effective cure. This is a dose of "Pickwick," taken as follows:—Procure a small-type edition of the "Pickwick Papers," a large tumbler of hot and strong whisky and water, a comfortable armchair, and carefully assimilate these ingredients before a bright fire. The patient will probably be quite oblivious of his toothache before Mr. Pickwick gets as far as Rochester.

This is a certain cure.

A GOOD GIFT.—It was announced at a meeting of the United Breweries Company, Copenhagen, last week, that the Queen of England has accepted 1,000 bottles of the Crown malt-extract for distribution among the invalid soldiers in South Africa. Each bottle is inscribed "A gift from her Majesty, with best wishes for speedy recovery."

Trade Notes.

ST. JACOB'S OIL.—In the announcement in our advertising pages last week referring to St. Jacob's Oil, the price of the 1s. 1½d. size was wrongly given; it should be 10s. 9d. per dozen. The correct prices are given this week.

THE executors of late Mr. William Martindale intimate that the business at 10 New Cavendish Street, W., in all its branches, will be conducted by his son, Mr. W. Harrison Martindale, Ph.D., pharmaceutical chemist, who for seven years has taken part in the management.

DAISY (LIMITED) have organised a series of competitions for prizes of 100%, in which "the chemist" will share to the extent of 25%. We have seen proofs of the scheme as it is graphically described in our advertisement section, and advise our subscribers not to miss the pages. Daisy painting-books are to be the basis of the awards.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.—An article on the leading "proprietary" in *Science Shifts* attracted our attention, and the following is the part of it that most interests our readers:—

We have examined this special medicament, and find it contains carefully selected carminative, bitter, and purgative principles of vegetable origin. We have also perused some of the advertising literature associated with it, and even in view of the advertisement-writer's usual illustrative method we find nothing which cannot be substantiated.

ADVERTISING MANUALETTES FOR CHEMISTS.—Messrs. James Townsend & Sons, label and general printers, London and Exeter, are bringing out a series of manualettes (16 pages and a cover) for distribution by chemists to their customers. The first one is entitled "Hints on Chemical Cleaning," and has been compiled for Messrs. Townsend by Mr. A. C. Wootton. It deals with cleaning furniture, plate, ornaments and clothes, disinfection and notes on the chemicals employed. This is a particularly seasonable pamphlet and the publishers will send a copy to any of our subscribers who may apply to them at Little Queen Street, Exeter. Particulars as to the terms will be supplied, but we may state that the manualettes are sold in quantities from 250 upwards.

THE RISK OF SMALLPOX is forcibly illustrated by Messrs Charles Letts & Co., 3 Royal Exchange, London, E.C., who issue a vest-pocket note-book, railway-ticket case, and card-case at 1s., and letter-wallet at 2s., all made of leather and each containing a General Accident Assurance Corporation's coupon for 100% to anyone who dies of smallpox, or a weekly allowance during illness of five weeks. As the articles are good value at the selling-price, one is almost forced to the conclusion that the risk of taking smallpox is trifling, but Messrs. Letts tell us that they have contracted with the Company for a million coupons, and they take the greatest risk, for doctors may take advantage of the offer, in fact, there is no limitation as to individuals. The idea has caught on, for two City stationers between them are selling nearly 4,000 a week.

THE managing directors of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. of Detroit and London, have, with the approval of the stock-holders, just carried out a project under which four thousand \$25 shares of the stock in the company, the market price of which is \$70 per share, have been offered to branch managers, superintendents, foremen, and other departmental chiefs, who have been fifteen or more years in the service of the house, at \$55 per share. This price is based on inventory valuation, on actual inventoried assets, such as manufactured stock, buildings, real estate, machinery, fixtures, and the like; it does not embrace any consideration for reputation, goodwill, established business relations, future prospects, or present profit-earning power. Provision is made for such veterans as have not the necessary funds available, whereby the house offers to arrange with one of the financial institutions of Detroit for loans at 5 per cent. Much satisfaction has been expressed by the participators, who consider that it means copartnership purchased on extremely generous terms, while the management reasons that a great house is simply the sum of its executive units and that its managers, with a stake in the house, will work their best for its good.

Legal Reports.

Pharmacy Act (1868).

PROSECUTION UNDER SECTION 17.

WE briefly reported last week that the Jasticiary Appeal Court of Scotland had decided that the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society has power to prosecute offences under Section 17. The case arose through Dr. Steele Smith, of Glasgow, objecting before Sheriff Fyfe there to the Registrar's title to sue him under the section for selling Fellows's syrup without entering the sale in the poison-book. The Sheriff sustained the objection because he had ruled to that effect in 1895. (See *C. & D.*, December 21, 1901, page 1004.) The High Court has now sent the case back to the Sheriff for proof, but we give below the gist of the legal argument, which is of special interest because it shows Lord Young in the guise of what we may for briefness call "the chemist's friend." On an occasion several years ago (now historic) he appeared to be quite the opposite of that. The Judges on the Bench on February 20 were the Lord Chief Justice Clerk (Sir John H. A. Macdonald, P.C., K.C.B., F.R.S., &c.), Lord Young, and Lord Pearson. The counsel were Mr. Edward T. Salveson, K.C., and Mr. T. B. Morison (for the Society), and Mr. McRobert for Dr. Steele Smith.

Mr. Morison opened the case, arguing that the Registrar is entitled to prosecute under Section 17 on two grounds—first, that the statute authorises him, and, second, he has an interest to recover penalties apart from express statutory title, and if he does so, as here, with the concurrence of the Procurator-fiscal, that of itself is sufficient to give him a title to prosecute. He referred to the penal provisions of Section 15, in that connection explaining that regulations regarding keeping and selling poisons are (1) those made by the Pharmaceutical Society, and (2) those provided by the Act in Section 17. He held that the way in which the words "made in pursuance of this Act" in Section 15 ought to be construed as giving right to recover all penalties for offences, either for breaches of the regulations made by the statute itself, or for breaches of the regulations made by the Society under the Act. And the reason why the penalty was repeated in Section 17 was in order that there might be an additional penalty of 10*l.* provided for a second offence.

In answer to Lord Young, Mr. Morison said the Registrar was a statutory officer of a statutory body, and he had not only an interest but a public duty to prosecute.

Mr. McRobert submitted that the Sheriff was right in dismissing the complaint under Section 4 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, where no special provision is made for the recovery of penalties they may be sued for by the Procurator-fiscal of the jurisdiction.

Lord Young said the question here was not whether the Procurator-fiscal might have sued, but whether this other official might.

Mr. McRobert replied that the Registrar had neither an interest nor a title to sue. The Registrar's power as to the first fifteen sections was defined by reference to the 1852 Act, and offence under them was that of an outsider, infringing the privileges and rights of the Pharmaceutical Society.

The Lord Justice Clerk pointed out that in Section 15 it is declared an offence to fail "to conform with any regulations as to the keeping or selling of poisons made in pursuance of this Act," and Section 17 was one of them.

Mr. McRobert said that was not a provision made in pursuance of the Act.

The Lord Justice Clerk said it was a provision made in pursuance of the Act, of which Section 15 was a part.

Mr. McRobert said it must be some regulation made in pursuance of the Act, and not part of the Act itself.

Lord Young: A regulation made in pursuance of the Act is to be more favourably received than a regulation made by the Act?

Mr. McRobert replied that the Society could not make such regulations as those in Section 17.

Lord Young: You do not regard the provision as made in the public interest. It is just a provision, is it, for offences against the Society?

Mr. McRobert replied that Section 15 was partly in the public interest and partly in the interest of the Society, but Section 17 was wholly in the public interest.

Lord Young asked how a contravention of Section 17 was prosecuted in England.

Mr. McRobert said he did not know. He understood this was the first of the kind in Scotland. This was a case against a duly qualified medical practitioner, not against a chemist, and he understood there had not been such a thing heard of as a prosecution against a doctor.

Lord Young said that was not his question. Such a thing as a contravention of the 17th section must have been heard of in England, and if the person making the contravention was liable, by whom was such prosecution made in England?

Mr. McRobert said the law of prosecution was different in England from that of Scotland.

Lord Young: Very likely; but who is bound to act as prosecutor?

Mr. McRobert said he did not know the statutory law of England.

Lord Young: You don't know it. There is a private prosecutor, probably?

The Lord Justice Clerk: Lord Young is not asking as to the statutory law, but as to a matter of fact. In prosecutions under this Act, who has been the prosecutor in England?

Mr. McRobert said he did not know, but the law on the point was different from the law in Scotland. There was a provision for prosecuting in Scotland.

Lord Young: I think you will find that was made for England too.

Mr. McRobert said that under Section 17 there were many cases with which the Pharmaceutical Society had nothing to do at all, and that was the reason why their Registrar had not been given the power to prosecute.

Lord Young said if his question could have been answered that the Registrar was the prosecutor for contraventions of this Act in England, that would indicate that the Pharmaceutical Society had to do with it in the discharge of their duty to the public.

Mr. McRobert: I say the prosecutor in England is not the Registrar.

Lord Young: You do not know.

Mr. McRobert: And if the duty be upon any person at all it would be upon a person having an interest, and that would be the Society and not the Registrar. He read the preamble of the Act, and pointed out that that referred to the first fifteen sections, and that Section 17 had nothing to do with the Registrar.

Lord Young: But it has something to do with the public interest and the public safety, for which alone this statute exists.

The Lord Justice Clerk said he did not follow counsel when he said Section 17 had nothing to do with it. Section 17 was an elaborate statement in regard to the matter referred to in Section 15, namely, sale of poisons.

Mr. McRobert said it included all chemists, and they were under the Pharmacy Act.

The Lord Justice Clerk said if he looked at Section 15 it referred to anybody, whether a licensed chemist or not, "who shall fail to conform with any regulation as to the keeping or selling of poisons."

Mr. McRobert pointed out that Section 16 made the first fifteen sections inapplicable to apothecaries, and Section 1 of the 1869 Act does the same for medical practitioners. This case was against a legally qualified practitioner who has passed an examination in pharmacy.

Lord Young: He is not subject to Section 17.

Mr. McRobert: No.

Lord Young: Then if he transgresses it he is subject to a penalty?

Mr. McRobert: I admit that.

Lord Young: Can you suggest anybody who is more suited as prosecutor in such a charge than the Registrar?

Mr. McRobert: I think he is a most unfit person.

Lord Young: Can you suggest anybody more fit?

Mr. McRobert: The Procurator-fiscal.

Lord Young: Of the Police Court?

Mr. McRobert: Of the Sheriff Court. What had the Registrar to do with cases like the present? Why he more than the Registrar of any other society? Why not the Registrar of the medical profession?

Lord Young: Or an officer of the Royal Academy. He has just as much to do with prosecutions for selling poisons to members of the public as the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Lord Pearson: The Registrar of the General Medical Council.

Mr. McRobert: And there are the officers under the Food and Drugs Act. Why not one of these?

Lord Young asked if it would make it better in the interest of the party prosecuting, that the prosecutor should be the Registrar of the General Medical Council rather than of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Mr. McRobert said he could not say, for it would cut both ways. His argument was that it would not be appropriate for the officer of a medical society to prosecute its own members for doing a wrongful act, and in the same way it would not be proper that an officer of the Pharmaceutical Society should prosecute one of its members for selling poisons. He submitted that the Sheriff-substitute was right and that the proper person to prosecute was the Procurator-fiscal in the Sheriff Court.

Mr. Salveson replied on behalf of the appellant. He said this

was a question of some importance. He understood the Public Prosecutor of Scotland declined to take up cases of this kind.

Lord Young: I am not surprised.

Mr. Salvesen: Holding that it is the duty of the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society to prosecute. Of course, if their Lordships decided that he had no title to prosecute, it would be the duty of the Procurator-fiscal to do so.

Lord Young: All the Procurators-fiscal in Scotland, I understand, take that sensible view.

Mr. Salvesen: They have been instructed to take that view.

Lord Young: By the head authorities?

Mr. Salvesen: By the Lord Advocate until it has been decided that no other can do so.

The Lord Justice Clerk pointed out that all that was not part of the stated case. The question was whether the Act applied on the facts stated in this case.

Lord Young (to counsel): You merely made the observation to show that the question here is one of some importance?

Mr. Salvesen: That is the only reason why I made that remark. Counsel went on to give his interpretations of the sections of the statute and to cite cases bearing out his view.

Lord Young: If any one not a chemist sells poison he is liable to the penalty. However experienced the chemist may be, if he violates the provisions in Clause 17 by selling to a person he does not know without inquiring and without making a register of what he has sold, he is equally open to prosecution, and the question is whether there is one prosecutor for the one and another prosecutor for the other. There are ridiculous statutes, no doubt, but you could not imagine one more ridiculous than that.

Mr. Salvesen said it was just what he was going to point out, and he submitted it was not a conclusion the Court would readily reach, there being no express exclusion of the Registrar to prosecute under Section 17. He thought the words in Section 15 might be quite well read literally and technically, and construed so as to apply to the regulations made in pursuance of the Act. He then referred to the power of a private prosecutor to prosecute, and he stated that he had inquired into the practice in England. He was told that only a fortnight or three weeks ago there was a case in Portsmouth in which a Mr. White, of the Timothy White Drug Company, was convicted of an offence under Section 17 at the instance of the Registrar, and no objection was raised. There had been a number of such cases in England. On the other hand he found a prosecution under Section 17 in England by the Inspector of Police, who went in and bought a packet containing poison, the regulations not having been complied with in connection with that sale; so that there were both ways of doing it in England.

Mr. McRobert having replied to Mr. Salvesen's argument,

The Court unanimously sustained the appeal, recalled the Sheriff-Substitute's judgment, and remitted to him to proceed with the case. Lord Young, who gave the leading opinion, said that when he read the case cursorily before coming to Court it appeared to him to be one in which the learned Sheriff-Substitute had fallen into error on the legal question. He could not for a moment imagine that it occurred to the Sheriff that in any interest he had to consider the Procurator-fiscal, who had been prohibited from prosecuting in this case, would be a safer prosecutor in the public interest and in the interest of the party accused than the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society. But he (the Sheriff) was of opinion, upon such consideration as he could give the case in a summary trial, that the argument, which was addressed to them as being addressed to him, was technically sustainable, and that the proper legal course was to hold that the Crown authorities had misdirected the Procurator-fiscal not to prosecute in this case because the legitimate prosecutor and the prosecutor plainly intended by the statute without any reference to any very critical examination of words was the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society. It struck him that that conclusion—not in reason and good sense and the legitimate public interest, but upon such technical considerations as were put before them—was erroneous. Having heard the argument upon both sides distinctly enough stated, he was very clearly of opinion that his impression was right. In short, his impression had been hardened into an opinion and judgment that the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society was the prosecutor in such cases intended by the Legislature and recognised, as they were told, as such, so far as the information on the other side went, by the Courts in England. Persons who committed a breach of Section 17 as well as of Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act were liable to be prosecuted and subjected to the penalties under the respective sections, and the proper prosecutor, although he was not named as the prosecutor under Section 17, but the

prosecutor according to the true meaning and only legitimate reading of the Act, was the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society; and no better prosecutor in the interests of the party accused and of the public to have such contravention repressed could be taken. There was no objection there. He had no doubt they would find on inquiry in England that the practice soon after the Act came into operation was in accordance with what was done at Portsmouth the other day without any objection. That was in accordance with the English view of the Procurator-fiscal in such a case. He thought the Registrar was the proper prosecutor in such cases, and that the judgment of the Sheriff to the contrary should be reversed, answering the question in the stated case accordingly, and remitting to the Sheriff to proceed on that view.

Lord Pearson assumed in this case that the Procurator-fiscal would have had a perfectly good title to prosecute because the statute in its preamble made it perfectly clear that it was dealing with a matter of public interest—the sale of poisons. But it was quite another question whether he alone had authority, and that was the question raised by this stated case. He thought that if the question depended on Section 15 of the Act it would be very doubtful whether the procedure there set out had any application to prosecutions of this nature, because he thought Mr. McRobert had made good his point that the procedure under Section 17 with which they were now engaged was different, and he rather thought exclusive of the procedure contemplated under the first fifteen sections of the Act. But under Section 17 itself there was no express suggestion, and, as he thought, no implication in the statute that the Procurator-fiscal was to be the only prosecutor, and, therefore, without considering the question upon the general principle whether this was not a case where anyone interested or representing a recognised body which was interested in the matter on hand was not entitled to prosecute if he got the concurrence of the Procurator-fiscal, as had been done here, and, assuming that to be so, that view resulted in this, that, while other persons than the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society would have a title to prosecute under Section 17 an officer of any recognised Society having interest in the matter on hand would have an interest and title to complain of a contravention of that section. On that ground he thought the question put must be answered in the affirmative.

The Lord Justice Clerk said if their Lordships were agreed he had no vote, but he might state that he concurred in the result at which their Lordships had arrived. He did not think this Act was very happily expressed in regard to Section 17, and that was probably what had led to that discussion. But he concurred in what had fallen from their Lordships as to the question of interest. One observation he would like to make was that it was mentioned, if he caught properly what was said, that the Crown's instructions to Procurators-fiscal were not to institute these prosecutions because the officer representing the Crown thought they were the work of the Registrar. He did not suppose for a moment that that meant any suggestion that the Procurators-fiscal of Scotland could not prosecute for this offence. He was quite clear that they could prosecute for this offence if it was thought proper to do so. If there was any neglect or any special reason in any particular case for not initiating a prosecution it would be perfectly open for the Procurator-fiscal to institute a case as representing the public interest in his own name.

Mr. Salvesen intimated that he had been instructed not to ask for expenses.

High Court Cases.

INCANDESCENT MANTLES.

IN the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice on Friday (February 21), the case of Welsbach Incandescent Gas-light Company (Limited) v the United Chemical-works and the Voelker Company were mentioned to the Lord Chief Justice. Mr. Astbury, K.C., for the defendants in both cases, stated that the actions were two years old, and he asked his Lordship to direct that the two actions should be tried together. The Lord Chief Justice said he could not do that. Mr. Astbury continued to address the Court on the merits of

the case; and Mr. A. J. Walter followed for the Welsbach Company. The Lord Chief Justice said he had his own view about these cases, and thought that both parties had been trying to delay the other, decided that the Voelker case would be put on the list the same day as the Chemical-works case. If it could be tried then, well and good; it would be for the Judge before whom the cases came to decide that.

GOLDEN REMEDIES.

IN the Chancery Division on February 20, the action of Tyrrell v. the Golden Remedies & Gems of Health Company (Limited) came before Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady. Counsel, on behalf of the debenture-holders, asked the Court to appoint a receiver and manager of the company, which consented to the application. The plaintiff was holder of three debentures of 50*l.* each, and default had been made in payment of interest. The total amount of debentures issued was seven of 50*l.* each issued July, 1900, and no interest had been paid since January, 1901. It was in evidence that the company was still carrying on business, and the plaintiff desired a receiver and manager because the property charged by his debentures included the goodwill of the business. The Judge declined to appoint a manager on the evidence before him, but consented to appoint a receiver.

EXT. BELLADON. FOR CONF. SENNE.

ON February 21, in the Dublin High Court of Justice, before Master Courtenay and a jury of six, a case was heard in which Mary Jane Crinion sued F. W. Brittain, pharmaceutical chemist, Drogheda, for damages for negligence in supplying her with extract of belladonna for confection of senna, in consequence of which, she alleged, her health had been permanently injured. Mr. O'Shaughnessy, K.C., for the plaintiff, said that on July 11 Miss Crinion, who was in the habit of taking confection of senna, sent to one of the defendant's establishments in Drogheda for twopennyworth, and was supplied by an assistant with extract of beladonna. Plaintiff took about 120 gr. of the extract. The most appalling results followed. Her eyes began to swim, she lost consciousness, and became practically blind. The box had been sent back to the defendant, and he sent down an emetic and two doctors, who worked with a stomach-pump all night. The plaintiff's life was saved; but, as the result, the plaintiff now suffered from heart-disease. The plaintiff was called to prove this statement, and while under examination counsel conferred. Mr. O'Shaughnessy then announced that, as a result, the jury would not be further troubled with the case. It was admitted that this was an accident, and the conduct of the defendant in getting two doctors to sit up all night (as the result of which the plaintiff's life was saved) was highly creditable to him. What counsel had agreed on was that damages should be fixed at 200*l.*, with 60*l.* costs. The jury accordingly returned a verdict for the above amount.

ACCIDENT-INSURANCE CLAIM.

BEFORE the Master of the Rolls, Dublin, on February 19, the action to recover 1,000*l.* from the Ocean Accident Insurance Company, on account of an accident policy which the late Mr. W. B. Murray, chemist, Stephen's Green, Dublin, had effected with the company, was brought to a finish. Mr. Murray fell downstairs in his shop on the night of July 18 last, and died on July 20. It appeared that Mr. Murray was able to ride a bicycle after the accident, and the defendant company contended that death was not attributable to the accident. Conflicting medical evidence was given on the matter; but the Master of the Rolls held that the death arose from the accident, and the plaintiffs—who were the representatives of the deceased—were entitled to succeed. He also allowed the plaintiffs their costs.

OLIVE OIL FROM BARI.

AT the Nisi Prius Court, Liverpool Assizes, on February 24, before Mr. Justice Wills and a special jury, Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., wholesale druggists, Liverpool, sued the Cunard Steamship Company to recover damages in respect to a parcel of olive oil shipped on the defendant company's ship *Veria*, carried from Bari, near Brindisi, to Liverpool. The defendant company admitted the damage, but relied on the terms of the bill of lading as protecting them from

liability. Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. Pickford, K.C., and Mr. Leslie Scott, the defendant company's counsel being Mr. Horridge, K.C., and Mr. Hyslop Maxwell.

Mr. Pickford explained that the oil had been shipped at Bari, and was stowed in the 'tween-decks in a position where it would be liable to feel any heat in the atmosphere. After taking in the oil at Bari the vessel proceeded up the Adriatic, calling at a variety of ports, and then went to Constantinople. The length of the voyage was thus enormously increased, and unless it were found that they were entitled to do that under the deviation clause of the bill of lading the defendants were responsible for the damage to the oil by heat. According to the bill of lading the vessel was to proceed to her port of destination, just going to any port or ports in the Black Sea, the Levant, Adriatic, Mediterranean, Egypt, Africa, Portugal, Spain, Belgium, Germany, France, Ireland, or Great Britain, for the purpose of trading, in any order or rotation, without the same being deemed a deviation. Here there was no suggestion that the vessel was going to Constantinople before returning to England.

A member of the plaintiff firm gave evidence corroborative of Mr. Pickford's statement, and, in cross-examination, was asked whether he could name a single instance of a vessel proceeding straight from Bari to Liverpool, but said he had not gone into that.

Mr. John Barr, assistant general manager of the defendant company, in his thirty years' experience did not know of the Cunard boats sailing direct between Bari and Liverpool. Out of more than seventy Mediterranean voyages by the ships during the past three years, upwards of half were by Constantinople, Alexandria, or Odessa.

The jury, on this information, found it was customary to deviate in this way.

Mr. Pickford submitted that this was a finding which could not stand.

His Lordship said he certainly expected to hear "No" as the answer as to whether it was customary. Having heard counsel at some length on the disputed point of law, his Lordship reserved judgment.

CLAIM AGAINST A DOCTOR.

ON February 25 in the King's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Grantham, an action was heard in which a nurse, Miss Charlotte Francis Forsythe, sought to recover damages from Dr. William Thomas Law, her medical attendant, for negligence. Sir Edward Clarke, for the plaintiff, alleged that Dr. Law had for a number of years administered or negligently given her the opportunity of administering to herself morphine, cocaine, and chloral until, at the beginning of the year, she lost her reason, and had suffered considerable pecuniary loss in consequence. He (Sir E. Clarke) used the term "administered, or gave her opportunity to administer to herself," for the reason that these drugs could only be obtained upon a medical man's prescription, and they had these prescriptions under which large quantities were obtained.

Mr. Justice Grantham asked if it was assumed that if a doctor prescribed morphine in the first instance, and a patient day after day got the prescription made up again, that the doctor was responsible.

Sir E. Clarke said he should say so with this reservation—that it could not have been unknown to him, for he saw the plaintiff every day, and must have seen the condition she was in.

The plaintiff's evidence was to the effect that she had more than once appealed to defendant to stop the morphine treatment as it would make a drivelling idiot of her, but defendant said nothing could be done.

Mr. F. Rogers, chemist, 327 Oxford Street, said that during the years 1893, 1899, and 1900 he had supplied medicines to Miss Forsythe and Miss Ward (plaintiff's partner). He had made up prescriptions signed by Dr. Law for the plaintiff which contained drugs of various kinds, including chloroform, cocaine, bromidia, and morphine, and pills containing arsenic, belladonna, and opium. In cross-examination witness said that from the prescriptions it was obvious that Dr. Law was varying his treatment. He knew the disease known as spasmodic asthma, but could not say whether morphine was a recognised treatment.

The mere fact of a standard dose for certain drugs appearing in the British Pharmacopoeia was no indication

for particular patients. When plaintiff was at Bath witness received a prescription relating to a hypodermic injection, which he made up and sent to Miss Forsythe. Subsequently plaintiff wrote asking for a further supply of morphine, and stated that she had been very ill, and that it was indeed wonderful that a person who had gone through such fearful agony could possibly live.

His Lordship: I find an item in the account called "cigarettes." Which of the ladies smoked? (Laughter.)

Witness: There is no indication, but they were asthma cigarettes, my lord.

Mr. Frederick William Gamble, representing Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, chemists, produced prescriptions of Dr. Law's which referred to solutions of cocaine, belladonna, &c. Dr. Law called for some of the medicines and took them away with him. Others were sent to the plaintiff's address. The strength of the cocaine solution was 7 per cent, which was quite an ordinary strength. Cocaine solution is used as a spray for asthma. Syrup of chloral was supplied seventeen times in three months. It was probably used as a sleeping-draught.

Mr. Middleton Hughes, chemist, Fulham Road, said he had supplied a quantity of morphine to Miss Forsythe and Dr. Law. Plaintiff obtained the morphine without the intervention of Dr. Law. There would be little difficulty in Miss Forsythe obtaining morphine, seeing she was connected with a nursing-home. The strength of the morphine sent to Dr. Law was gradually reduced.

Mr. William George Burge, chemist, Paddington, said he made up prescriptions of Dr. Law's, which consisted of chloral and bromide. A servant always came for the mixture and paid cash. He was under the impression that it was for Dr. Law.

Mr. Bourdas, of the firm of Bradley & Bourdas, said that in January, 1901, they supplied chloroform, chloral, cocaine solution, bromide, and morphine to Dr. Law at 119 Warwick Street.

Dr. Savage, a specialist in mental diseases, said when he was called in to plaintiff he saw she was suffering from some form of poisoning, and she said she had taken morphine. Her condition had improved since the morphine had been stopped. It was a dangerous practice to give morphine in spasmodic asthma. The hearing was then adjourned.

Wednesday's proceedings consisted of the examination of more witnesses on behalf of plaintiff, most of whom spoke of the frequent administration of morphine. One of the medical witnesses spoke of a 1-in-10 injection as double the strength of the Pharmacopœia, and worked out a quantity of 4 oz. a month as sufficient for twenty strong injections a day. The case was again adjourned.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

SALE OF METHYLATED LINIMENT.

On the Lord Chief Justice's Court on Friday morning, February 21, the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Walton heard an application by Mr. MacMorran, K.C., on behalf of Boots Cash Chemists (Southern) (Limited) for a rule nisi to show why Mr. D'Eyncourt, the Clerkenwell Magistrate, should not state a case to enable the company to appeal against the Magistrate's conviction for selling methylated liniment of soap. (See *C. & D.*, December 14, 1901, page 954.) Mr. MacMorran handed in an affidavit of Mr. F. W. Beck, solicitor, in which the facts of the case were stated, and the magistrate's certificate stating the grounds upon which he had refused to state a case for the appeal as the points raised were frivolous namely, (1) that Boots Cash Chemists (Southern) (Limited) were not responsible for the sale of the liniment because at the time the sale was effected, although the company were taking the profits, the business had not legally been transferred to the company, and therefore that the Day Company (from whom the business was bought) were legally the sellers of the liniment; and (2) that the solicitor for the defence had tried to get the magistrate to hear evidence as to prejudice, and that there was a standard apart from the British Pharmacopœia, but the magistrate declined to hear it.

The Lord Chief Justice: We had that question of the standard raised before us in a marmalade case, had we not?

Mr. MacMorran: Yes, my Lord. Afterwards the magistrate

on hearing a similar case decided to admit part of the evidence.

The Lord Chief Justice: Showing that he had a doubt about it.

Mr. MacMorran: Apparently, but the solicitor was not prepared to reopen it then, more than a month having elapsed since the magistrate had given his decision in the case of the present appellants.

The Lord Chief Justice: Why was there such a delay?

Mr. MacMorran did not know.

The Lord Chief Justice: You may have your rule Mr. MacMorran.

As the matter now stands, Mr. D'Eyncourt will have the opportunity of submitting his affidavit to the Court to show why the rule should not be made absolute, in other words that the case should not be reopened.

FALSE WARRANTY.

IN the same court on February 25 the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Darling, and Mr. Justice Channell gave their decision in the case of Whitaker v. Pomfret Brothers, which was stated by the Magistrates of Haslingden, Lancashire, raising the question whether a prosecution for false warranty under the 1899 Act, Section 20, Subsection 6, had been brought within the time specified by the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1848, Section 11 (11 and 12 Vic., c. 43). It appeared that the respondents were charged with giving a false warranty in respect of pepper sold by them as genuine white pepper, whereas the same contained not less than 10 per cent. of pepper-husks. The pepper had been sold by a retail grocer in Haslingden on May 16, 1901, who purchased from the respondents with a written warranty. The grocer was summoned, and the action was dismissed under the provisions of Section 25 of the 1875 Act. Upon the hearing of the information against the respondents it was contended that the offence (if any) was committed on November 20, 1900, when the warranty was given, and that the information, having been laid on July 6, 1901 (more than six months after November 20, 1900), was not within the time specified in Section 11 of 11 and 12 Vic., c. 43. This was the point which their Lordships now decided in the affirmative, the Lord Chief Justice saying that he could not help feeling regret that these proceedings must fail, and it seemed to him that it must be put right by the Legislature. He contrasted the provisions of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1848, Section 11, with the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1899, Section 19, and 1875, Section 20, and said if proceedings were to be taken more than six months after the written warranty there must be an amending Act. The other learned Judges concurred, and the appeal was dismissed, with costs.

MILK-BLENDED BUTTER.

THE same Court on Wednesday decided a case stated, *re* the action Peaks, Gunston & Tee (Limited) v. Houghton, by the Justices of Richmond, Surrey, raising a question as to the sufficiency of certain notices in reference to milk-blended butter within the meaning of Section 8 of the 1875 Act. Mr. Asquith, K.C., for the plaintiff company, showed that the butter was sold in a shop solely devoted to the sale of milk-blended butter; that a notice to the effect that the butter contained water above the legal limit was exposed in the shop; and that the butter was wrapped in paper having a notice to the same effect. The respondent deposed that he did not see the notice until the purchase was completed, and the questions for the Court were (1) whether the inside wrapper was a sufficient notice by label within Section 8; (2) whether there was sufficient notice otherwise than by label; and (3) whether there was any evidence of fraud. The Lord Chief Justice gave judgment in favour of the company, but, he said, if it should turn out that there were various classes of butter in the establishment, and that this was merely butter at a certain price, a different effect had to be given to the notice put up in the shop. He was not satisfied that if the case had been made out as an offence under Section 6 the inner label would have protected the appellants. As to the question of prejudice, he remarked that it was good law and good sense that, when a man was told that what he was buying was butter blended with something else, he was not entitled to say that he was prejudiced because he thought he was buying butter not blended. He could see no evidence of fraud.

The other Judges concurred.

SPIRIT OF NITROUS ETHER.

At Bishop Auckland Police Court last week, Bridget Buck, grocer, Coundon, was fined 8s. 6d., including costs, for selling 6 oz. of spirit of nitrous ether which was 52 per cent. deficient in ethyl nitrite. Defendant said she had only been in business twelve months, and the spirit was part of the stock and trade purchased from her predecessor. It was the first time she had handled the bottle when she sold to the inspector.

CAMPHORATED OIL.

At Worship Street Police Court on February 21, Thomas Brown, chemist, of 80 Bath Street, City Road, was summoned for selling camphorated oil which on analysis was found to be deficient 55.5 per cent. in camphor. Mr. F. W. Beck, for the defence, said the article was sold as received from the manufacturers, who invoiced it as "B.P.," but it was also explained that owing to the oil having to be heated to dissolve the camphor evaporation had taken place. A fine of 20s. and 33s. 6d. costs was imposed.

SELF-RAISING FLOUR

At Dudley Police Court on February 19 the adjourned summons against Alfred Edward Hughes and Daniel Birchall, charging them with selling adulterated self-raising flour (see *C. & D.*, February 1, page 203) was concluded. The certificate of the Somerset House analysis stated that in 1 lb. of the mixture there was contained 45 gr. of cream of tartar (equivalent to 33 gr. of tartaric acid, *sic*) and 24 gr. of sodium bicarbonate. Mixed in water and freed from carbonic acid the sample had only a slight acidity, less in amount than was shown in ordinary flour. They were, therefore, of opinion that the sample did not contain tartaric acid or cream of tartar in greater quantity than was necessary for neutralising the sodium bicarbonate, but that, on the contrary, the sodium bicarbonate was slightly in excess. The Bench thereupon dismissed the case, but disallowed costs to the defendants.

Companies Act, 1900.

REGISTRATION OF DIRECTORS.

At Huddersfield on February 25, the Colne Vale Drysaltery Manufacturing Company, Go'car, were summoned for having failed to send a register of the directors of the company to the Registrar of Joint-stock Companies. On behalf of the Board of Trade it was stated that the defendant company only sent their annual summary, which was not a register according to the Act, and they had rendered themselves liable to penalties amounting to at least 700l. A fine of 10l. was imposed.

Trade Law.

Assistant Breaking Engagement.—A wholesale and retail grocer sued an assistant at Chesterfield County Court, on February 14, for 2l. damages sustained through defendant leaving work without notice. Defendant had been sued before the Magistrates, but they had no jurisdiction, as a grocer's assistant is not included in the Employers and Workmen Acts, and the case was dismissed. The facts were that defendant wished to leave just before Christmas, without notice, but his employer would not allow him to go, so defendant tendered him (the employer) a week's wages in lieu of notice and left. The question before Judge Smyly, K.C., was whether defendant was entitled, by tendering a week's wages, to give up his work at a moment's notice. The contract with regard to notice—a week to be given on either side—was admitted; but Judge Smyly considered the case one of the most important he had ever had, and adjourned it to look up authorities on the subject.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re HERBERT HENRY PRESBURY, 73 Church Street, Camberwell, S.E., Pharmaceutical Chemist, trading as Moody & Catterns.—This debtor has petitioned the London Bankruptcy Court, and on the application of his solicitor the usual receiving order, together with an order of adjudication, was made against his estate by Mr. Registrar Brougham. The liabilities and assets are roughly estimated at 250l. and 100l. respectively.

Re REGINALD BETTS, Chemist and Druggist, lately trading at the Market Hill, Framlingham, but whose present address is unknown.—The following are creditors in this failure:—Moore & Sons, London, 99l.; Kodak (Limited), London, 10l.; Consolidated Petroleum Company, London, 19l.; Baron & Co., London, 11l.

Re GEORGE SAMUEL WRIGHT (lately trading as Wright & Co.). 1A Bentley Road, Kingsland, late Merchant and Drysalter.

THE receiving order in this case was made upon the petition of a creditor, and the statutory first meeting was held on February 26, at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. E. S. Grey, Official Receiver. Debtor has filed a statement of his affairs, showing liabilities 374l. 12s. 3d., and assets *nil*. The only creditor was the petitioner, Mr. A. J. Hutton, of Lordship Road, N.W., for 374l. 12s. 3d. The debtor submitted no proposal to the creditor, and the matter remained in the hands of the Official Receiver for administration.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Skip, C., and Mardon, F. W., under the style of Skip & Mardon, Bishops Stortford, Herts, dentists.

Treath, R. C., and Samuelson, P., under the style of R. C. Treath & Co., Dunster House, Mincing Lane, E.C., essential-oil merchants.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Jones, John Edward, Llanrng, Carnarvonshire, drug-dealer and grocer.

Presbury, Herbert Henry (carrying on business as Moody & Catterns), Grove Lane, Camberwell, S.E., and Church Street, Camberwell, S.E., pharmaceutical chemist.

ADJUDICATION ANNULLED.

Loten, William Lawson, Kingston-upon-Hull, chemist.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Balchin, Edward Samuel, Gosport, Hants, chemist—bankrupt before the signing of this order, to consent to judgment being entered against him by the Official Receiver for the sum of 45l. (see *C. & D.*, December 21, page 1005), being part of the balance of his debts provable in the bankruptcy, which is not satisfied at the date of this order. Bankrupt's discharge to be suspended until the said sum of 45l. has been paid to the Official Receiver, such payment to be made within a year. (The said sum of 45l. was paid to the Official Receiver on December 14, 1901.)

New Companies & Company News.

EBBERZINE AND PASS-CORA COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 3,500l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To acquire the proprietary medicines or preparations known as "Ebberzine" and "Pass-Cora," and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalter, oil and colour men, importers and manufacturers of pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, industrial, and other preparations, manufacturers of photographic, surgical, and scientific apparatus and materials, &c. The first subscribers are:—Mrs. E. C. Smith, Midhurst, Sussex; Miss C. M. Smith, Midhurst, Sussex; Miss B. M. Smith, Midhurst, Sussex; Miss E. W. Smith, Midhurst, Sussex; E. C. Smith, Midhurst, Sussex, M.R.C.V.S.; R. Borland, 10 Dudley Place, Maida Hill West, clerk; and W. Bulport, 89 Blendl Street, Battersea, S.W., clerk. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association.

ABERDEEN COMB WORKS (LIMITED).—The directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares for 1901.

UNITED ALKALI COMPANY (LIMITED).—The directors recommend the payment of the preference dividend in full, carrying forward 35,000l. The sum of 50,000l. will be placed to reserve. This includes 60,166l. brought forward from last year.

PARIS MEDICINE-COMPANY (INCORPORATED).—At the annual meeting of stockholders held at Paris, Tenn., recently, the reports showed the largest year's business on record by \$70,000. A quarterly dividend of 45 per cent.

was declared. The following officers were elected:—Directors, Messrs. E. W. Grove, A. H. Duncan, O. C. Barton, A. H. Lankford, and F. L. Seely. Mr. Grove is president, Mr. Duncan, vice-president, and Mr. Seely, secretary. Mr. Grove was a druggist of Paris at a time the company was organised. A citizen of Paris recently sold shares that cost him \$2,500 for \$5,000.

LEVER BROTHERS (LIMITED).—The report for the past year shows a balance standing to the credit of profit and loss account of 297,770*l.*, which includes 18,784*l.* brought forward. A dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum requires 178,590*l.*, and the balance carried forward to next account is 19,180*l.*

A. MILLAR & Co. (LIMITED).—At the ordinary general meeting of this company, held in Dublin on February 20, Mr. William Millar presiding, the report and statement of accounts for the year ended November 30, 1901, showing net profits (including balance brought forward) amounting to 12,812*l.*, were received and adopted. Dividends at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the preference, and 9 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares were passed, 750*l.* added to the reserve fund, and 2,873*l.* carried forward. The Chairman reported increased business in the face of adverse conditions, and the erection of a new store costing 2,000*l.* Mr. R. C. Millar, C.E., has been elected a director in place of Lord Kinsale, retired.

KEMBALL, BISHOP & Co. (LIMITED).—The report of the directors for 1901 states that the trading account, for the year, shows a profit of 16,069*l.* From this amount the directors have placed 230*l.* to leaseholds depreciation account, 500*l.* to plant and machinery depreciation account and 1,534*l.* to reserve account. The balance remaining amounts to 13,804*l.*, and in accordance with the terms of purchase, 12,632*l.* is due to the vendors, being the proportion of profits from January 1 to December 1, 1901, leaving 1,172*l.* From this latter amount has to be deducted income-tax, interest on purchase money from December 1 to date of completion, directors' fees, &c. After providing for these items, 755*l.* is carried forward. The directors are pleased to say they are commencing the new year under favourable conditions, and the volume of business, so far as the company is concerned, is being fully maintained.

SANITAS COMPANY (LIMITED).—The fourth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held on February 23 at the Company's works, Limehouse, E. There was a numerous attendance, including several ladies, and after a short inspection of a section of the extensive premises, the meeting was held in the principal warehouse. Mr. C. T. Kingsett, chairman of the Company, who presided, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts (see *C. & D.*, February 15, page 272), said the past year had not been a good one commercially; they had had to pay higher prices for the materials and articles required in their processes. Tins and bottles had been extremely expensive, and they had had such adverse conditions as the death of the late Queen, the war in South Africa, and an increased income-tax to contend against. The health of the country had been exceptionally good and much against their trade, and every man who had a small quantity of creosote or a barrel of tar, thought himself competent to set up as a manufacturer of disinfectants, with the result that they had very severe competition to cope with. Notwithstanding all these untoward cries he was able to congratulate them on the fact that their trade had been maintained quite up to previous years. The profits from the American branch had been larger than in any preceding year. During the year there had been expended on works and the purchase of grounds, 12,578*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* Last year the sum expended to the time of the annual meeting was 11,805*l.* 1*s.*, so that during the year they had charged themselves with a further expenditure of 773*l.* They had now acquired the freehold of their premises in which their principal works were carried on in Limehouse, and fine works they were. It was in contemplation to purchase further premises and land adjoining these works with a front on the Limehouse canal, and gradually to transfer the whole of the works from Bethnal Green to Limehouse. The Chairman then dealt at some length with the fact that the market-price of the shares was not what they should stand at. The past year had been a

very prejudicial one for industrial concerns of all kinds, and owing to the deaths of two or three shareholders their holdings had been sent to enforced sale on an unwilling market, and this had tended to depreciate the price of the shares. However that might be he advised shareholders to stick to their holdings and to increase them, as he had done, whenever they had the chance. Mr. R. M. Cunningham seconded the motion for the adoption of the report and accounts, and alluding to the depreciated market-price of the Company's shares, said that even Consols had fallen. The motion was carried and the dividends declared. Mr. Zingler was re-elected a director, and the auditors were re-appointed.

Business Changes.

MR. J. LEE JONES, chemist and druggist, has bought the branch-business of Mr. J. A. Jones, chemist and druggist, Albany Road, Cardiff.

MR. A. COLLENETTE, F.C.S., of 11 Commercial Arcade, Guernsey, has sold his business to Mr. W. H. Davies, chemist and druggist, Mill Street, Guernsey.

MR. A. RHEAD, pharmaceutical chemist, has recently acquired the business of the late Mr. J. E. Plumb, at 2 Hamstead Road, Soho Hill, Handsworth, Birmingham.

OWING to the rebuilding of their premises Messrs. Gregory & Sons, chemists, have removed from 76 St. Thomas Street, Weymouth, to temporary premises on the other side of the street.

MESSRS. L. W. INGHAM & Co. (the principal being from Messrs. S. F. Goss (Limited), Regent Street, London, W.), announce that they are about to open a high-class drug business at Ormonde Buildings, High Street, Epsom.

MESSRS. W. BUTCHER & Sons, photographic apparatus makers, Blackheath, S.E., have moved into their new premises, Camera House, St. Bride Street, E.C., where communications should be addressed in future.

THE business at 23 Bayswater Terrace, Bayswater Road, W., which has been acquired by Messrs. Cadrones (Limited), and transferred to 4 Queens Road, Bayswater, is the old established and well-known concern carried on for many years by Messrs. W. C. Jones & Co., chemists and druggists.

MESSRS. JOHN HEPWORTH & Co., horticultural chemists, Loughborough, have purchased the business formerly carried on at Loughborough, by Messrs. W. F. Charles & Co. Mr. W. F. Charles will in future confine his attention to the manufacture of the perfumery specialities with which his name is associated.

Recent Wills.

ANGIOR.—The will of Mr. John Angior, pharmaceutical chemist, 39 Oriel Road, Bootle, who died on August 5 at Standishgate House, Wigan, has been proved by his executors, Thomas Matthews Angior, surgeon and son of the testator, and Mary Elizabeth Angior, spinster, the daughter. The gross estate is valued at 1,778*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, and the net personalty 168*l.* 14*s.*

CROSFIELD.—Mr. John Crosfield, of Waltonlea, Walton Superior, Chester, chairman of Joseph Crosfield & Sons (Limited), of Bank Quay, Warrington, who died on December 26 last, left personal estate of the net value of 127,682*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*, and the gross value of the whole of the estate is 155,490*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* The executors are his sons, Arthur Henry Crosfield, of Barroaman, Hoylake, and Joseph John Crosfield, of Netherdale, Frodsham, directors of Joseph Crosfield & Sons (Limited), and Mr. Thomas Joseph Ridgway, of Warrington, solicitor. After making several bequests to relatives, the late Mr. Crosfield bequeathed to his wife the use and enjoyment of Waltonlea and its furniture, and the income of his residuary estate, which, subject to her interest, is to be in trust for his son, George Rowlandson Crosfield, and his daughters, Constance Eleanor and Aileen Harriet, and Gertrude Hudson Crosfield.

GILBERT.—The will of the late Sir Joseph Henry Gilbert, F.R.S., Harpenden, Herts, has been proved, the gross amount of his estate being 4,781*l.* 19*s.*

Personalities.

MR. WILLIAM SOULBY NURSE, chemist and druggist, Eye, Suffolk, has been elected one of the borough elective auditors.

MR. E. G. R. WATSON, chemist and druggist, has been elected a member of the Beccles School Board for the third time.

MR. JAMES WOODHEAD, manufacturing chemist, Slaithwaite, has been elected a member of the Slaithwaite School Board.

THE ninety-first annual meeting of the Falmouth Misericordia Society, held on February 24, was presided over by Mr. F. J. Wilmer, chemist and druggist.

MR. ABRAHAM TAYLOR, chemist and druggist, Morley, has been elected to fill a vacancy in the representation of the north ward in the Morley Town Council.

MR. W. T. OWBRIDGE, chemist and druggist, Hull, manufacturer of Owbridge's Lung Tonic, has been nominated to fill a vacancy on the East Riding County Council.

It is stated that the Unionist Candidate for Parliamentary honours at Wakefield, will be Mr. E. Allen Brotherton of Messrs. Brotherton & Co., chemical manufacturers, Wakefield.

MR. G. A. WILSON (of Messrs. C. E. Gardner & Co., wholesale druggists, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony), returned by the s.s. *Kinfauns* last Saturday after a pleasant two months' holiday at home.

MR. G. J. CUTCLIFFE, chemist and druggist, presided over a meeting at Dawlish, on February 20, for the purpose of forming an East Devon Branch of the Anti-vivisection Society. He was supported by Dr. Walter Hadwin, of Gloucester, who was formerly a chemist at Highbridge, Som.

DR. BERTRAM PRENTICE, chief of the Salford Royal Technical Institute, has obtained the degree of D.Sc. of Edinburgh University for his thesis on the constitution of some antipyrin derivatives, and also for previous research in organic chemistry. Dr. Prentice is a son of Mr. John Prentice, chemist and druggist, Edinburgh.

MR. HENRY PECHEY, chemist and druggist, Camperdown, Yarmouth, was on February 21 returned as one of the borough elective auditors for the ensuing year. Mr. Pechey has held this office for several years, and it is a testimony to the manner in which he has performed his responsible public duties that his return is never challenged.

MR. E. W. POLLARD, B.Sc. Lond., pharmaceutical chemist, having been appointed by the Ryde Science and Art Council teacher of electricity and magnetism subject to the approval of the Board of Education, the Board has registered him as qualified to teach the following subjects:—Mathematics (stages 1 and 2); sound, light, and heat; magnetism and electricity; theoretical and practical organic chemistry; theoretical and practical inorganic chemistry; human physiology; biology; zoology; botany and hygiene. Mr. E. W. Pollard is younger brother of Mr. A. F. Pollard, M.A. Oxon, F.R.Hist.Soc., late assistant-editor of the "Dictionary of National Biography," the author of a monograph on Henry VIII., of which the prospectus has just been issued by Messrs. Goupil & Co. They are the sons of Alderman Henry H. Pollard, J.P., of Ryde, Divisional Secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society for the Isle of Wight.

DR. JOHN RUTHERFORD GILMOUR, F.R.C.P. Edin., has been appointed by the West Riding County Council Medical Superintendent of the new private asylum erected in the beautiful grounds of Scabbar Park at a cost of over 100,000/. The appointment carries with it a salary of 500/., with house. Dr. Gilmour had some experience in his father's pharmacy at 11 Elm Road, Edinburgh, while he was studying medicine at the University there. He graduated M.B., C.M. in 1894 with honours, and later took his M.D., also with honours. He for some time was assistant to Professor T. R. Fraser in the Edinburgh Infirmary, and latterly has been acting as senior assistant-surgeon at the Crichton Royal Institute, Dumfries, one of the most advanced and rational asylums for the insane in the world. The *Yorkshire Post* remarks of the appointment:—"In Dr. Gilmour the General Asylums Committee have secured a man who will not only bring to his new duties a ripe experience, but the highest qualifications, combined with a sympathetic nature."

Marriage.

RHEAD—TOPHAM.—On February 20, at Christ Church, Fenton, Staffs, Alfred Rhead, Ph C, Soho Hill, Birmingham, to Emmie, only daughter of Mr. James Topham, engineer, Albert Road, Fenton.

Deaths.

ADAMS.—At Weston-super-Mare, on February 14, Mr. Hugh Adams, chemist and druggist. Aged 76.

BUCK.—At Middlesbrough, on February 20, Mr. Thomas Buck, chemist and druggist. Aged 63. The deceased went to Middlesbrough from London twenty-seven years ago, and took over the business of his uncle, Mr. L. C. S. Smith, who was a chemist and druggist in East Street. He leaves a widow and two children.

EAGLE-TRESCOT.—On February 21, at 39 High Street, Gosport, Mr. James Robert Eagle-Trescot, chemist and dentist. Aged 53.

ECCLES.—The death took place last week of Mr. Henry Eccles, chemist and druggist, of 9 Westborough, Scarborough, at the age of 70. He had not been well for some time, but attended to business till the day before he died. Mr. Eccles was unmarried, and it is stated that he has left property worth 10,000/. He was a bachelor, and succeeded to the business of his father, Mr. Samuel Eccles. After his death two bags of gold, weighing about eight stone, were found in his house, while the copper coins amounted in value to about 50/. His brother, John Eccles, a Liverpool dock-labourer, inherits the fortune, as no will has been found.

GREEN.—On February 23, at Henley-on-Thames, Mary Elizabeth, dearly beloved wife of George Turton Green. Aged 30.

HARVEY.—At Penzance, on February 20, Mr. Joseph Smith Harvey, chemist and druggist, of Market Jew Street. Aged 71. The Harvey family has carried on business as chemist in Penzance since 1777. Mr. Harvey did not take active part in public affairs, but was for thirty-six years treasurer of the Queen of the West Court of Foresters, of which he was one of the founders. He had also been an Oddfellow for many years.

HARWOOD.—On February 15, at 92 Clarence Street, Bolton, Mr. Ebenezer Green Harwood, chemist and druggist. Aged 70. Mr. Harwood was a native of Little Lever, and served his apprenticeship with the late Mr. G. La French, chemist and druggist, Cheapside, Bolton. After acting as assistant at Worcester and Aigburth, he returned to Bolton, and started business on his own account in Cheapside. Since 1871 he had been actively associated with the public life of the town. In that year he entered the Town Council, and in 1874 he was elevated to the aldermanic Bench. He was twice Mayor (in 1882 and 1883), and in 1835 he was placed on the Commission of the Peace for the Borough.

MACKENZIE.—On February 8, Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, chemist and druggist, Edinburgh. Aged 40.

RADAM.—At New York, on February 3, Mr. William Radam, manufacturer and inventor of Radam's microbe-killer. He was a native of Germany, and went to America at the age of 22, settling in Austin, Tex. Death was due to heart-disease.

TAYLOR.—At Leeds, very suddenly, on February 23, Mr. George Taylor, chemist and druggist, and for many years dispenser at the Leeds Hospital for Women and Children.

VOELCKER.—On February 24, at Laregan, Penzance, Emil Frederick, youngest son of the late Dr. Augustus Voelcker, F.R.S. Aged 37. Funeral at Kensal Green Cemetery on Saturday, March 1, at 3 P.M.

WILDING.—On February 25, at Liverpool Road, Birkdale-Southport, Mr. Geo. Jas. Wilding, chemist and druggist. Mr. Wilding died very suddenly from heart-disease, after cycling. His wife predeceased him only a few months ago, and two children are left orphans.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Fixing Medicine stamps.

SIR,—Since December 6, 1901, I have been engaged in endeavouring to get a definite pronouncement in regard to the Inland Revenue authorities' expressed intention of enforcing that clause of the Stamp Act relating to the manner in which the stamp is required to be affixed on dutiable medicines so that the contents of box, bottle, package, &c., cannot be withdrawn without destroying the stamp. Obviously, if this intention were to be rigorously enforced it would be a very serious source of trouble to every retailer of proprietary medicines. After a prolonged correspondence with the Board, adducing every available argument to show that the revenue could scarcely be prejudiced by the existing methods, I received on January 18 what I had to assume was the Board's ultimatum, as follows:—

SIR,—I have to refer you to the letter addressed to you from this department on the 6th ult., on the subject of the requirement of the law with regard to the affixing medicine-labels, and to state that the Board can only add that the regulations in this matter must be complied with in future.

Yours, &c.,
THE SECRETARY.

My reply will practically explain the situation:—

January 20, 1902.

SIR,—In regard to the very important decision you convey to me as to affixing medicine-labels, I find myself in a dilemma it is impossible to escape. I fully recognise the difficulty the Board must necessarily have in administering an Act which came into existence when the number of proprietary medicines was very small, and foreign ones unknown. The gigantic proportions the sale of dutiable medicines has in recent years attained could not possibly have been contemplated; the whole conditions are revolutionised, both in regard to the articles themselves and the elaborate and varied methods of packing in cartons, &c. Hence, although it may be quite possible for me to stamp my own preparations in accordance with the requirements of the law, I nevertheless can have no control over a very large percentage of goods (not my own) which are carelessly and improperly stamped, yet for the sale of which I must logically be responsible. May I suggest, as a means of arriving at some *modus vivendi*, that an opportunity be granted of submitting for the inspection of the Board examples demonstrating the difficulty. I beg to assure you I am anxious to comply with every legal requirement, if it can be shown I can do so.

Yours, &c.,

The Board consenting to my request, I, in company with Mr. Carteighe, as representing the Pharmaceutical Society, had an opportunity of submitting for inspection a varied selection of proprietaries stamped in various manners, and also of demonstrating that in some methods specifically approved by the Board the stamp was more readily detached than in other examples condemned. My colleague (Mr. Carteighe) very forcibly suggested that the prominence of the stamp was, in his opinion, a decided advantage to the revenue, on the ground that the public generally were disposed to consider it implied some guarantee. After a long interview the question was deferred for further consideration, and on February 18 the following letter was received:—

February 18, 1902.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 20th ult., and to your recent attendance at this office, I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to state that they have given the question of the mode of affixing the duty-label to medicines their most careful consideration, with the result that, in view of the facts adduced by you and your colleague, they feel that they are justified in not rigidly enforcing a literal compliance with the provisions of the Act 52 Geo. III., c. 150.

It must, of course, be understood that if this concession be found dangerous to the revenue, it will be withdrawn.

Yours, &c.,
THE SECRETARY.

I should like to add that the greatest courtesy and consideration was extended to our representations, and it was made clear that the Board exercise great discrimination and moderation in administering an extremely difficult Act. As the Act of George III. is in itself an amending Act, one might consider it a not inappropriate time to get it further amended in one or two particulars which press severely on a vast number of pharmacists who find themselves to their cost unconsciously transgressing.

Yours faithfully,

LEO ATKINSON.

285 Brockley Road, S E., February 25.

A Cascara Label.

SIR,—For the benefit of my brother chemists I shall be glad if you will be good enough to insert in your next issue a copy of the enclosed label "as being liable to stamp-duty." The liability arises from "It is largely prescribed for chronic constipation." Being a simple preparation of the B.P., and not claiming it as a special preparation, or prepared only by myself, I was ignorant that I was within the law, and had to pay a small penalty. I am of the impression that it is a stock label of one of our best medical printers, hence my asking your assistance to make it known.

Yours faithfully,

Plymouth, February 25.

JAMES MAURICE.

The label is as follows:—

Fluid Extract of Cascara Sagrada (*Rhamnus purshianus*).—Medicinal properties: Laxative and aperient; it is largely prescribed for chronic constipation. Dose: From fifteen drops up to one teaspoonful, in water, before breakfast.—James Maurice (late Vicary), family and dispensing chemist, 34 Bedford Street, Plymouth.

Glasgow "Patent" Prices.

SIR,—I am glad Mr. J. D. Sutherland has denied the note by a Glasgow correspondent which appeared in your issue of February 15, and am equally glad that the chemists of the second city in the kingdom have stood so nobly and honourably together on this most important question. The chemists here agreed a year ago to raise the price of patents, &c., and anyone breaking through their obligation was liable to a penalty of 10%. The signing-form was legally drawn up, and, as far as I know, no one has transgressed. Other towns round about are following on the same lines, and he must be a very stupid chemist indeed if he objects to a good few pounds being added to his pocket every year. If all the chemists in a town are agreeable, it hurts no one. Trusting chemists in all towns will follow,

I am, yours faithfully,

ANDREW NAYSMITH,

Arbroath, February 25.

Local Secretary.

P.S.—In Arbroath we observe the Wednesday half-holiday, closing from 2 till 6, and some give their assistants and apprentices a whole day once a month. This, I think, is a good arrangement, and makes the young men look after their masters' interests all the more.—A. N.

SIR,—With reference to above I send herewith three typewritten sheets of advanced "Patent" Prices left at my shop last autumn by a representative from the most prominent cutters in town. The price-list of this firm is scattered broadcast, and contains the usual exaggerated statements whereby the druggist is held up, by inference, to be a most exorbitant trader borne out by the usual comparative scale of charges exhibited. So far as I am aware no meeting of the trade was called, and this was in most cases the only overture made upon the question. Considering the source of this movement can it be wondered at if the whole affair is regarded with suspicion and the supporters of it as probable dupes? The case is more difficult where a family business is transacted, and where the usual idea of cut prices (fostered by the stores), operates against the local dealer, however, keen he may make his charges. There is an old saw: "When the devil was ill, the devil a saint would be," but the probability of the remainder of the rhyme coming true must always be borne in mind.

Yours very truly,

Ibrox, Glasgow, February 24.

ARTHUR MCKELLAR.

Previous to the receipt of Mr. Sutherland's letter, printed on page 317 of our last issue, we had received a similar denial from another retailer interested in the promotion of

the protective scheme. We therefore instituted inquiries, and the appended is the report received:—

The 112 firms who are said to have signed the agreement may represent the total of 180 druggists' shops in Glasgow and its suburbs; but there seems to be a discrepancy here. In any case, only a few of the 170 doctors' shops are covered by the agreement, and in the bulk of non-adhering surgeries patients are being sold at the old cutting prices. Mr. Sutherland's statement that there were only three refusals to sign does not tally with my personal knowledge of the facts. In the Govanhill district alone there were two refusals, so that the agreement has never run there at all. In Ibrox there was one refusal, and consequently the agreement was aborted. In the Gorbals district there were two refusals, with similar consequences, and originally there were refusals in the east-end and N.W. districts of the city, but some of these have been "negotiated" by the use of threats of prosecution to certain of the recusants who have their branch shops managed by unqualified assistants. As to the agreement being loyally carried out by the signatories to it, I may state that in my own district every signatory has broken it, and the same holds good for Ibrox and the greater part of the south side. In the centre of the city the big firms who set up the movement in their own interest are making an effort to enforce list prices, but already there are signs of wavering. The list does not contain the staple saleable patents—*e.g.*, Beecham's pills.

X-ray Dermatitis.

SIR—Notwithstanding the high authority quoted on page 309 of your last issue, I am quite certain that *x*-ray dermatitis is not caused by violet light, neither is violet light a constituent of *x*-rays. It is necessary in the treatment of rodent ulcer, lupus, superfluous hair, &c., to cautiously, and at distant intervals of time, to work up to the development of dermatitis. I have often thus intentionally produced this effect with tubes which do not give out violet light. In fact, a spectroscopic examination of a modern *x*-ray tube when working, fails to show any violet light. I find I can produce dermatitis about as easily through bandages as without any covering, also through thick black hair which would stop violet light from reaching the skin, if such existed. Moreover, Professor Elihu Thompson years ago produced dermatitis after passing the *x* rays through two thicknesses of aluminium foil. The fact is, wherever you can send *x*-rays at all, there you can produce this effect; all users of *x*-rays should bear this in mind, and not rely on the use of any so-called protective covering. In all my private and public practice of radiography, I have only had two cases of unintentional dermatitis—these were both in the early days, when we all had to teach ourselves by experience. One case was produced during the extraction of a bullet from the hand, by operating directly with the fluorescent screen—this, which, I think, was the first operation of its kind, was successfully performed in my laboratory—the operation lasted about twenty minutes, during which the patient was under chloroform. The patient's hand developed dermatitis about a week after the operation. A curious point in this case is that both sides of the hand peeled, although only the back of the hand was subjected to *x*-rays. Although the operating surgeon's hands were exposed all the time, he did not suffer at all. My other case was dermatitis of my own hand, the result of showing my bones to about 300 people at the conclusion of my lecture. My trouble became evident eight days after exposure, and lasted about three weeks. I found zinc ointment and goulard-water useful applications. Since that occasion I have always invited people to see their own bones, which, I find, pleases them much better, and causes no inconvenience to anyone. I am now trying to produce dermatitis on my own skin by the *x*-light from radium. The rays given off by this new element have, relatively, more penetrative power for metals than the ordinary *x*-rays. If I succeed I will communicate the result.

156 Clapham Road, S.W.

F. H. GLEW.

"W. H. B." Wax.

SIR,—We notice the report in your last issue of a beeswax prosecution case at Deal in which some beeswax branded "W. H. B." was stated to contain 30 per cent. of paraffin wax. As this brand, "W. H. B.," is usually taken to apply to the wax of Messrs. W. H. Bowdlear & Co., of Boston, U.S.A., which we ourselves supply amongst other waxes, and which we buy under a strict guarantee of purity, we tested our stock this morning for paraffin wax and found

it contains no trace. We were led to do this in consequence of several letters received from our customers in reference to the case in question. We are also in correspondence with Messrs. Bowdlear on the subject, and some communication from them will probably be received within the next few weeks. We send this letter in fairness to Messrs. Bowdlear, and in order to allay any mistrust in the minds of a large number of retailers who handle the "W. H. B." wax of Messrs. Bowdlear & Co.

Yours faithfully,

Your faithfully,

RAIMES & CO.

About Actinomycosis.

SIR,—When you stated in your review of "Quain's Dictionary of Medicine" that it contained the only account of actinomycosis in English I was reminded that even Homer sometimes nods, for even amongst my own books I find fairly full accounts of the subject in the "Encyclopædia Medica," in Allbutt's "Dictionary of Medicine," and in the "Twentieth Century Practice."

Yours faithfully,

F.F.P.S. (159/40.)

Mr. Boot on Company-trading.

SIR,—"*Xrayser*" (in your issue of February 22, page 305) does not do justice to shareholders, or at least to our shareholders. Incidentally we might say that the dividends our shareholders draw do not give 12 per cent. on the amount they invested, for the shares were all allotted at such substantial premiums that about 7 per cent. would fully represent the return on their investment. But "*Xrayser*" lends support to the expression of opinion that they are never satisfied, and if they got 20 per cent. they would complain that with more economical management they should have thirty. The inference would naturally be that our shareholders are quite indifferent to my projects respecting the managers. I have stated them over and over again at open shareholders' meetings of Boots' Cash Chemists (Eastern, Limited), and far from any expression of dissatisfaction the shareholders themselves have from time to time placed sums to the credit of a Branch Managers' Provident Fund, amounting to about 6,000%. As to the wide question of half-a-dozen capitalists, including Lipton, Boot, Lilley & Skinner, and others, monopolising retail-trading, does not "*Xrayser*" forget that these names only stand for tens of thousands of small capitalists, and, far from monopolising the retail, spread a more general financial interest in it, in our own company's case amounting to nearly 5,000 shareholders? "*Xrayser*" speaks as though if it had not been for the action of ours and similar companies, every one of our managers might be in business for himself. Surely this is not a fair argument, seeing that Holders, of Bristol, and other qualified chemists in Leicester, Portsmouth, and other towns, cut prices to the last farthing against their brother-chemists, altogether apart from any company-trading. They, chemists as they were themselves, gave very little chance for young chemists in these towns to start in business and gain a comfortable independency.

Yours faithfully,

Nottingham, February 26

JESSE BOOT.

Legal Queries.

Before sending in a query for reply in this section see if the subject is not dealt with in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary"—Trade Law or Pharmacy Law Sections.

139/73. *R. H. (C. & D., February 8, page 276).*—We are indebted to several correspondents for calling our attention to the fact that many limited companies issue to their shareholders duplicate dividend warrants to the following effect:—

This duplicate will be accepted by the Board of Inland Revenue as evidence that the tax has been paid by the company, and shareholders not liable to pay income-tax may claim to have the amount paid refunded.

It is customary (but not necessary) to hold the warrants for three years, when the Board refund the money on application.

155/35. *M. P. S.*—Dropping your subscription to the Pharmaceutical Society does not affect your name on the

register of chemists and druggists or your rights under the Pharmacy Act. The Society has never taken proceedings against non-members who use the letters "M.P.S.," but it has in respect to the description "Member of the Pharmaceutical Society."

156/9. *Ajax*.—Carbolic jelly, not being a liquid preparation of carbolic acid, is not a poison within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act.

155/71. *Ping Pong*.—An unqualified retailer who uses the description "manufacturing chemist and photographic dealer" infringes the Pharmacy Act in respect to the illegal use of the word chemist.

148/31. *A. Cheater*.—The payment which you receive for the dispenser is the rate for a qualified man, and the governors have good ground for complaint. You have not however, infringed the Pharmacy Act.

152/19. *Ixia* (Glasgow) asks: What restrictions (if any) are there on assistants holding the Minor qualification of the Pharmaceutical Society, starting business in Cape Colony and Natal? [None. Such persons are registered in either colony on production of their certificate and proof of identity.]

152/39. *Equity*.—Strike the average remuneration per week received by the assistant while with you (allowing 15s. per week for board and lodging), and pay him four weeks, inclusive of part of the time he has served.

154/63. *Jelly*.—The whole label is registered, but the exclusive right to the use of the title has not been, and cannot be, claimed.

154/16. *P. T. G.*.—The law as to saccharin so far as this country is concerned is sufficiently explained in the High Court case of infringement reported last week. Please read it, and if you want more advice give us particulars, and do not write in a cryptic style.

149/19. *J. T. A.*.—If A, an unqualified man, and B, a registered chemist and druggist, trade as A & B, chemists and druggists, A infringes the Pharmacy Act by assuming the title "chemist and druggist." The fact that he has no interest in the business does not alter the question. You will find "Pharmaceutical Formulas" all that you require for pharmaceutical specialities.

58/7. *A Subscriber* sent us a few weeks ago several labels, amongst which were three which we suggested should be submitted to Somerset House. They have now been returned marked "not liable." They are as follows:—

Cold and Chill Mixture.—Treatment: First take a dose of the mixture, then put the feet in hot water just before going to bed; at the same time cover the body with a blanket. Take a basinful of hot gruel, and continue the mixture every four hours. Dose: For adults, two tablespoonfuls, to be taken every three or four hours, in half a wine-glass of water.

Red-cross Embrocation.—It may be safely used as a general liniment where the skin is not broken. Directions: The part affected to be bathed with warm water, and rubbed with the embrocation night and morning.

Blood Purifier.—Clears the skin, eradicates all impurities from the blood, is an excellent spring and autumn medicine. Dose: For an adult, one tablespoonful in a little warm water, three times a day; for children, one or two teaspoonfuls.

The second label has in addition the figure of a cross in red ink. The decision in regard to this label is peculiar, because some time ago the Board of Inland Revenue declared the word "Diamond" as a prefix and a figure thereof rendered a cough-tablet liable to duty. Why a cross should not be liable we cannot explain.

160/28. *J. H. W.*.—Your skin-and-blood purifier label does not make the preparation liable to duty.

159/44. *Legatee*.—If the solicitors have overpaid the legatees, and can produce reasonable proof that they have done so, the legatees must refund the money.

160/36. *Antifebrin*.—Assuming that the conditions of your employment were as stated, your employer was not

justified in dismissing you without notice, and you can claim salary in lieu of a week's notice, and probably compensation for the incidental expenses to which you were put owing to your summary ejection; but there would perhaps be a counterclaim by your employer in respect to the missing money, for which you were personally responsible.

160/30. *X. Y. Z.*.—Your label for the skin preparation is liable on account of it being recommended "for chilblains." Chapped hands, chapped lips, and roughness of the skin are not considered to be maladies. You should remove the references to chilblains and "redness of the skin," as well as "sore hands." Observe, however, that as the preparation has hitherto been sold stamped, the Board of Inland Revenue may prevent you from removing the stamp. See particulars under Class 4, C. & D. Diary, page 281.

160/12. *D. L.*.—(1) This label is on the border-line, because "the Manchester" is in the nature of a trade-mark name. Submit the label to the Board of Inland Revenue for opinion. (2) Submit the tonic-elixir label also. The expression "nerve restorer" is doubtful. (3) The fever-mixture label is not liable. (4 and 5) The cough-mixture labels are liable because the directions state that they are to be taken "when the cough is troublesome." (6) The cough lozenges are liable for the same reason. (7) The corn plasters have a trade-mark name, and are said to be "solvent." They must therefore be stamped. (8) This is said to be "for toothache," therefore it is liable.

160/34. *Sauve qui peut*.—(1) Your labels are all free from liability. Dandruff is not considered to be an ailment. We have not received a copy of the handbill referred to in your letter. (2) Sales of compound syrup of hypophosphites containing strychnine must be entered in the poison-book and labelled "Poison," or you may treat each sale as a dispensing transaction under Section 17, and enter it in the prescription-book with the name of the person to whom it is sold or delivered, and the ingredients of the syrup.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

154/19. *Omega*.—(1) Electroplating-solutions:—

Copper.—

Copper sulphate	...	...	...	2 lbs.
Sulphuric acid	...	...	...	4 oz.
Water	...	...	...	1 gal.

Silver.—

Silver nitrate	...	...	...	21 oz.
Potassium cyanide	...	...	...	4 oz.
Water	...	...	...	q.s.

Dissolve the silver nitrate in 2 pints of distilled water, and the potassium cyanide in 2 pints, and add the cyanide solution to the silver solution until the precipitate at first formed is re-dissolved. Make up to a gallon. Half an ounce of carbon bisulphide is added if bright plating is desired. The strength of silver may vary from two to four ounces.

Gold.—Proceed as in making the silver-bath, but employ gold chloride. The strength of the finished bath may vary from a $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 oz. of gold.

(2) Leclanché and bichromate batteries are useless for electroplating except it is desired to use them for a few moments at a time. The Bunsen and Daniell cells are very suitable, or accumulators may be used. Dynamos are used by professional electroplaters.

154/45. *A. L. W.*.—Blue Cohosh, or caulophyllum, is the rhizome and roots of *Caulophyllum thalictroides*, N.O. *Berberidaceae*. The resinoid caulophyllin is considered to represent the active principle of the drug, but a glucoside called leontin is also mentioned by Lloyd. Mr. Lewis Ough's paper on caulophyllin appeared in the *C. & D.*, July 30, 1898, page 183. The dose of caulophyllin is 2 to 4 gr.

59/38. *W. R. H.*.—The article on the spectacle-trade in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1900, is the best

guide to a chemist taking up the business. Particulars of the Spectacle Makers' examinations can be had from Colonel Davies Sewell, 11 Temple House, Temple Avenue, E.C.

154/43 *Chess*.—Glycerin for Laundries.—The glycerin of starch to which you refer is a medicinal product used for making ointments, and is not used for laundry-purposes. The proportion of glycerin employed in starching is 1 to 2 oz. for each pound of dry starch, the same quantity of borax going with it. It is the borax that gives the polish, but the glycerin seems to prevent the linen from acquiring that board-like stiffness which is so objectionable, while in the case of curtains and napery the same advantage is secured. Laundresses imagine that glycerin is a starch-glaze, and it would be futile to endeavour to persuade them to the contrary.

149/35. *C. P. B.*—The Neuralgia Powder consists of 10 gr. of ammonium chloride. As a pure drug no medicine stamp is required when it is sold by chemists.

133/53. *Medicine*.—The Liniment can be imitated by mixing camphorated oil (1) liquid ammonia (1) laudanum ($\frac{1}{4}$).

152/25. *Cocain*.—The analysis you wish us to do cannot possibly be of any general interest.

152/43. *E. R.*—We cannot undertake to pass an opinion as to the merits of the American quack medicines you send.

135/29. *P. B.*—Baking-powder.—This is a mixture of cream of tartar, sodium bicarbonate, and rice flour. You will see from "Pharmaceutical Formulas" the proper proportion of the ingredients.

145/50. *Mixtur*.—Plate Powder.—The basis of the samples you send is a natural earth of the nature of kieselguhr mixed with calcium carbonate and rouge. Kieselguhr specially levigated to free it from grit must be used in making this preparation.

137/49 (*A. L.*) and 113/57 (*P. E. P.*)—Your inquiries are not of general interest, as you give insufficient particulars.

149/39. *W. N.*—The special Headache Powder consists of phenacetin, 8 gr.

111/13. *A. M.*—(1) The Eye Ointment consists of boric acid and yellow vaseline in the proportion of about 20 gr. to the ounce. (2) The brass-cleaning liquid we cannot identify.

151/63. *Surgeon*.—You should advertise your want in the coloured supplement. There are several mechanical dentists who give lessons in dentistry.

148/37. *Reg. Ext.* Croei fluid. is made with 60 per cent. alcohol on the model of ext. cocae liq. B.P.

149/69. *Salol*.—(1) Oil of anise is said to be attractive to rats if added to the bait. (2) Treatment of Constipation. Read the article on this subject in "Disease and Remedies."

149/54. *Dulcified*.—(1) Dulcified Spirit of Vitriol is spirit of ether. (2) The directions for using Bull's optometer are not contained in any book to which we have access. The optician from whom you obtained the instrument would doubtless give you the necessary instructions.

140/33. *Hibernia*.—(1) It is some years since we published a method of making soap so we repeat it in an abbreviated form the directions given in the *C. & D.* 1880. *Hard Soap*. Take 10 lb 98 per cent. caustic soda (in powder), and put in a jar with 4½ gallons of water, stir once or twice, and let it get cold. Weigh out 75 lb. of clean grease, tallow or oil, and if a solid fat is used melt at a temp. not exceeding 100° F. Pour the lye (the caustic soda solution) slowly into the melted fat or oil in a small stream, stirring with a flat wooden stirrer, and continue stirring gently until the lye and fat are combined, and of a honey-like appearance. The time taken for combination varies from fifteen to twenty minutes, but be careful not to stir too long. When the mixing is completed pour the liquid soap into a mould, which may be any square box, previously wetting the sides to prevent the soap sticking. Wrap the box up in old blankets or put in a warm place until next day, when the box will contain a block

of 130 lb. of soap, which can afterwards be cut up into bars with a wire. *Soft Soap*.—Take 20 lb. of pure caustic potash, and put it into a jar with 3½ gal. of water, stir once or twice, and allow it to become quite cold. Place in any convenient vessel 8½ gal. of olive or cotton-seed oil, pour the potash lye into the oil, and leave the mixture for a day as in making hard soap, but stir after a day and leave for a few more days. The product, which improves on keeping, may turn out to be alkaline in which case the quantity of oil needs increasing. (2) *Enamel Collodion*. For this the official flexile collodion answers well if care be taken that it is not too thick.

107/53. *J. P. P.*—You could put up powders containing a small dose of potassium chlorate as a fever powder, but it is most inadvisable for a chemist to profess to sell "a safe and simple remedy for scarlet fever, measles, and other eruptive maladies."

131/7. *Emulsion* (Budapest).—Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil.—You do not mention whether amongst the numerous formulas you have tried has been the egg emulsion in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" page 481, which is excellent. When making in an emulsifier observe the directions given of replacing part of the water by lime water to start the process.

118/71. *A. A. S. (N. S. W.)*.—The paste black and tan Boot Polishes are, as you surmise, composed of ceresine and turpentine perfumed with oil of mirbane. The proportions appear to be two of ceresine to four of turpentine, but this can be ascertained by experiment, for which you have greater facilities than we have. The colour of the black paste is apparently aniline black.

136/15. *S. W. B.*—Worm Powder for dog, without santolin or calomel. This is composed of sodium acetate, sodium hydrate, ammonium carbonate, and salt, but the compound is a patent.

116/45. *J. W.*—We do not know of any method of making skins transparent.

118/31. *P. M.* (Bombay).—The following is the composition of the Condition-powders for Horses you send:—

(1)			
Potassium nitrate	...	...	8 oz.
Powdered gentian	...	...	8 oz.
Black antimony	...	...	8 oz.
Powdered liquorice	...	...	8 oz.
Powdered anise	...	...	4 oz.
Powdered fennel	...	...	4 oz.
Powdered caraway	...	...	2 oz.
Mix.			
(2)			
Sodium chloride	...	...	4 oz.
Ground linseed	...	...	4 oz.
Powdered resin	...	...	2 oz.
Powdered fenugreek	...	...	1 oz.
Powdered ginger	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Powdered anise	...	...	1 oz.
Iron sesquioxide	...	...	2 oz.
Mix.			

The dose of either powder is one tablespoonful night and morning.

135/43 *Oxon*—Application for Ringworm in Horses.—This is a mixture of oil of turpentine (2), dark heavy petroleum oil (1), and oil of origanum ($\frac{1}{2}$). The quantities are indicated by the bracketed figures.

* * We are again compelled to hold over many letters and replies to correspondents.

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

161/71. Maker of the "Challenge" tincture-press.

161/40. Makers of felt (for chest-protectors) and Turkey towelling (for bath gowns).

161/45. What is "inflammation-drops" (a West Country remedy for cold), or, if proprietary, where obtainable?

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: February 27.

THE business tone remains much as previously reported, there being little animation in drugs and chemicals, and few alterations. The German makers of lithia carbonate and citrate have advanced their quotations slightly, and in carbonate of bismuth there has been a drop of 1*d.* owing to "outside" competition. Practically no business has been done in quinine pending the cinchona-auctions, but prices are steady. In auction fair supplies of Seychelles and Mauritius vanilla sold at irregular prices, with a good demand, and at the quarterly cinnamon-sales there was a decline. Essential oils of lemon, bergamot, and orange are all tending easier; and peppermint is very dull. The following are the principal changes of the week:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Camphor, crude	Cumin-seed	Arsenic	Bismuth carb.
Condurango	Wax (Jap., c.i.f.)	Oil, bergamot	Cinnamon
Lithia carb.		Oil, cocoanut	Ginger
Lithia citrate		Oil, linseed	(Cochin)
		Oil, orange	
		Pimento	
		Spermaceti	

Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from February 20 to 26, inclusive:—Acetate of lime, 1,628 bags; acid, citric, 24; acid, tartaric (@ Rotterdam) 53, (@ Bordeaux) 9; antimony (@ Smyrna) 801 bags, (@ Hamburg) 280; argol (Span.), 34; "balsams" (@ Hamburg), 4; balsam copaiba (@ Maranhão), 6; bismuth ore (@ Antofagasta), 32 sks.; bleaching-powder (@ Hamburg) 142 cks., (@ Antwerp) 50; buchu, 15; cardamoms, 13; caraway-seed, 275; cascarrilla, 4; castor oil (@ Antwerp) 230 brls., (Fr.) 50 cks.; chamomiles, 8; chillies (Jap.) 339, (@ Hamburg) 85; cinchona (@ Calicut) 137 bales, (@ Mollendo) 135; citrate of lime (@ Messina), 494 cks.; citronella oil, 20 cs. 29 pps.; coca-leaves (@ Ceylon), 13; cod-liver oil (@ Aalesund) 122, and 100 *in tr.* (@ Bergen) 84; coriander-seed, 342 bgs.; cream of tartar, 78; drugs (@ Hamburg), 13 bls.; essential oils (@ Messina) 38, (@ Smyrna) 30 cs.; fenugreek-seed, 1,505; galls (@ Kobe) 24, (Chin.) 19; ginger (@ Hong-Kong) 300, (@ Jamaica) 53, (Jap.) 200; gum arabic (E.I.), 25; honey (Jam.), 6; jaborandi, 32; lemongrass oil (@ Cochín) 5, (@ Galle) 6; lemon-juice (@ Messina), 10 pps.; lime-juice (@ Halifax) 7 hhd., (W.I.) 12 cks. 11 pns.; mastich, 5; matico (@ W.C. S. America), 43; musk (@ Colombo), 1 box; mustard oil (@ Calcutta), 10; myrrh (@ Hamburg), 46; nux vomica (@ Calicut), 5; olive oil (@ Malaga), 60; opium (@ Smyrna) 147, (@ Salónica) 20; pepper (@ Havre) 37, (@ Singapore) 519; peppermint oil (Jap.), 20; phosphorus, 10; pimento (@ Havre), 70; pot. bicarb., 13; pot. bichrom., 13; pot. carb., 12; pot. cyanide, 300 cs.; pot. permang., 40; quinine (@ Amst.), 5; saffron, 1 cs.; sal ammoniac, 49; sandalwood, 295; shellac (@ Calcutta) 205, button lac 100; soda ash (@ New York), 504 brls.; soda crystals (@ Antwerp), 100 bgs. 34 kgs.; tamarinds (E.I.), 150 brls.; tartar (Span.) 11, (@ Rotterdam) 14; turmeric (@ Cochín), 110 bgs.; vanilla (@ Port Louis) 24 cs., (@ Auckland) 8 pkgs.; wax, bees' (Span.), 11; wax, Carnauba, 503; wax, Japanese, 25; wine-lees (@ Spain) 523 bgs., (@ Palermo) 400 bgs., (@ Messina) 376, (@ Alicante) 289, (@ Bordeaux) 26, (Ital.) 10.

Heavy Chemicals.

The volume of business passing in the heavy-chemical market does not show any great variation. For the most part the general tone is certainly rather quiet, but, nevertheless, there is a fairly

steady and constant demand on home account, and matters are scarcely so bad as might be supposed from various reports. Export business is looking up a bit, and very shortly this department ought to be much busier. Values, generally speaking, show very little fluctuation.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—Bleaching-powder and caustic soda are, perhaps, a shade quieter, and not moving so briskly. Other main products, however, are in fairly good request, and steady.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is dull, but prices are maintained, and do not appreciably differ from the figures last quoted.

LINSEED AND COTTON-SEED CAKES in good all-round demand, with prices very firm. Linseed cakes, 95-per cent. pure, 8*l.* 15*s.* to 9*l.* per ton. Oil cakes, 7*l.* 5*s.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* per ton. Cotton cakes, firsts, 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton; and seconds, 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

BENZOLS are quiet, and have declined in value: 90-per-cent, 9*½d.*; and 50-per-cent, 8*½d.* to 8*¾d.* per gal.

SULPHOCYANIDES.—Dull, at unchanged rates. Potassium, 7*½d.* to 7*¾d.* per lb. Barium, 95-per cent., 4*d.* per lb.; and potassium, 6*d.* per lb.

ZINC SALTS.—In about average request, and without change in value. Zinc-sulphate crystals, 6*l.* to 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Zinc-chloride solution, 100° Tw., 6*l.* to 6*l.* 5*s.* per ton.

RECOVERED SULPHUR continues to move well, and maintains a very firm tone at 5*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton, free on rails, in bags.

SOUTH DURHAM SALT.—In steady request, at 11*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Tees.

MAGNESIUM SALTS are in better request, and steady at late rates. Magnesium chloride, 62*s.* 6*d.* to 67*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Magnesium sulphate (Epsoms), 62*s.* 6*d.* to 67*s.* 6*d.* per ton, free on rails, in bags. Carbonate of magnesia, 37*s.* 6*d.* to 40*s.* per cwt.

SAL AMMONIAC.—Unchanged, at 39*s.* and 37*s.* per cwt. for firsts and seconds respectively.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, February 26.

CASTOR OIL.—There is almost an entire absence of fresh features in the castor-oil market. Good seconds Calcutta is still quoted at 3*½d.* to 3*¾d.* per lb., and first-pressure French can still be bought at 2*½d.* to 3*d.*; second-pressure, 2*¾d.* per lb. In the forward positions the Calcutta market has taken a slightly firmer tone, and French is still maintained at the higher figures recently quoted.

ARSENIC.—Powdered white is somewhat easier, some holders being willing to accept 14*l.* to 14*l.* 10*s.* per ton, net.

AFRICAN GINGER has become decidedly firmer, and 35*s.* is now asked for new crop, and to arrive 32*s.* per cwt.

GUM ACACIA.—There is no quotable change in the value of Soudan descriptions, which have been selling in small parcels at prices ranging from 35*s.* to 42*s.* per cwt. A small sale of Ghezirah is reported at 27*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

SULPHATE OF COPPER remains in a normal condition, the value hovering round 20*l.* per ton.

QUILLATA-BARK is firmly held by importers at 12*l.* 10*s.* to 13*l.* per ton.

GRAINS OF PARADISE.—Holders are firm in their views at 65*s.* per cwt. for the small remaining stock, and say that no more can come forward this season.

BEESWAX.—A sale of Peruvian, 20 sacks yellow to grey, is reported at 7*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. A parcel of Chilian realised 7*l.* 15*s.* per cwt.

GALLS.—Fine Persian blues are held for 65*s.* per cwt.

CHILLIES (Sierra Leone).—Forty bags new crop at auction realised 45*s.* per cwt.

SPERMACETI.—For Chilian refined 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb. has been paid in small lots, and 41 bags crude have changed hands at 71*s.* per cwt.

JABORANDI.—About 30 bales have arrived, and will be offered at auction.

CARNAUBA-WAX has a downward tendency owing to arrivals. Fair to good yellow is scarce, and wanted.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, February 25.

Business in general is quiet here, and our drug-market shows very little business.

AGAR-AGAR is quiet, and lower; spot is quoted 350*m.* to 340*m.*, and forward 330*m.* to 325*m.* per 100 kilos.

BALSAM PERU is more freely offered, and lower at 12*½m.* per kilo.

CAMPHOR (REFINED) is quiet; makers are asking 435*m.* per 100 kilos, and second-hand holders will take 10*m.* less. A good spring demand will probably improve the position of this article.

CONDURANGO, for spot delivery, is firmly held at 110*m.* per 100 kilos, and 107*½m.* to arrive.

ERGOT is firm, at 330*m.* for good Spanish, and 325*m.* per 100 kilos, for Russian.

IPECACUANHA is quiet, and slow of sale, at 22m. for Rio and 11m. to 10½m. per kilo. for Cartagena.

MENTHOL is quiet, at 30m. per kilo., and new arrivals rather depress the market.

QUININE is firm, at 39m. per kilo.

STAR ANISEED is firmer, on account of higher prices from China; spot value is 130m. per 100 kilos.

SPERMACETI comes very firm from America at 240m., but spot delivery can be had at 235m. per 100 kilos.

WORMSEED is stronger again, owing to scarcity; green is quoted 90m., and brown 65m. per 100 kilos.

SHELLAC shows only small stocks here. The value of TN is 25m. per 100 kilos.

OILS (FIXED).—Castor oil is advancing, and shows an improved demand, while stocks are very small here; first pressing is quoted 55½m. per 100 kilos. for barrels on the 'spot. Cod-liver is very firm, with non-congealing oil quoted 75m. per barrel. Linseed is also firm, but quiet.

OILS (ESSENTIAL) show no material change in values.

American Drug-market.

New York, February 18.

Business continues good, and there is little to disturb market values.

BALSAMS.—Copaiba is active. Supplies of inferior crude are obtainable at 34c. per lb., but 36c. to 39c. is asked for the better grades of Central American. Tolu has declined, and is offering at 26c. to 29c.

BUCHU-LEAVES.—Short are plentiful, and the market is easy with quotations nominal. The spot market is almost bare of the long variety, small parcels of which are held at \$1 upwards.

CUBEBES are dull; 9½c. will buy.

DAMIANA-LEAVES are higher at 15c., and the Western market is reported still higher. Supplies are scarce.

ERGOT.—Russian is easy and quotations a little lower at 38c. to 40c. Spanish is obtainable at the same figures.

IPECACUANHA is almost neglected, and values are easy. Rio is nominally unchanged at \$2.50, and Cartagena at \$1.42½, but these figures could doubtless be shaded.

JALAP is fairly steady at 12c. to 13c., and considerable sales are reported for export.

OPUM is quiet at \$2.95 to \$3 for case lots.

QUININE is in good demand, and a firmer feeling is evident, but prices remain unchanged.

SARSAPARILLA.—Mexican is quiet at 7c. to 7½c. per lb., and Honduras at 28c. to 32c.

London Markets.

ACID, TARTARIC.—English is firm at from 11¼d. to 11½d. per lb., and foreign (crystals or powder) is obtainable at 10½d.

ALOES.—For Socotrine aloes in kegs 72s. 6d. per cwt. has been paid for stiff pasty for export. Curaçao aloes in gourds is scarce, there being nothing in the warehouse, and for good liver in boxes 30s. is wanted.

ARROWROOT.—It is reported that a syndicate has been formed in St. Vincent among the growers of arrowroot, with the idea of obtaining more remunerative prices than those prevailing for some years past. At auction fine St. Vincent was bought in at 2½d. per lb., Queensland at 1½d., and Bermuda at 1s. 6d. per lb.

BENZOIN.—There has been a fair demand for Sumatra benzoin at from 6l. per cwt. and upwards. A quantity of Palembang ex auctions has also been sold at from 41s. to 42s. 6d. for good seconds.

The exports from Singapore from January 1 to December 31 in piculs have been:—

	Great Britain	Continent	U.S.A.
1901	1,799	2,756	233
1900	1,295	2,793	41
1899	1,779	1,616	51
1898	918	1,133	—
1897	909	1,620	—
1896	3,619	897	—

BISMUTH.—The official price of carbonate has been reduced 1d. per lb. owing to "outside" competition.

BUCHU.—After the auction last week, further business was done, including good green round leaf at 8d., and slightly yellow and stalky at 7½d.

CAMPHOR.—Refined has been in steady demand this week, at unchanged rates. Higher prices are asked for crude Japanese—viz., 157s. 6d., c.i.f.—and pressed is quoted 177s. 6d.

CINNAMON.—The usual quarterly public sales were held last Monday, and consisted of 1,311 bales. There was good competition, and 1,100 bales sold, but at a decline of 1d. per lb. on fine and ½d. to 1d. per lb. on good and ordinary qualities, as compared with the prices obtained last November. The following are the results:—

	I.	II.	III.	IV.
	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.
Superior	1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d.	1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.	1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d.	10d. to 11d.
Good ...	10½d. to 11d.	9½d. to 10d.	9d.	8d.
Fair ...	9½d. to 10d.	8½d. to 9d.	8d. to 8½d.	7½d.

Bold clean chips sold at 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb., being rather dearer; but ordinary small dusty were bought in at 2¾d. per lb.

CONDURANGO is scarce and higher, at 65s. per cwt., c.i.f.

ELEMI.—Ten cases are due to arrive shortly. Fine white is obtainable at 5l. 10s. per cwt.

ERGOT.—There is a fair spot inquiry, but little business. Russian has sold at 1s. 5¾d. per lb. c.i.f. The spot price for Spanish is 1s. 7¾d. to 1s. 8d., and to arrive 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5½d. is quoted, the inside figure being for ton lots.

GUARANA.—A little is obtainable at 3s. per lb., the article remaining scarce.

IPECACUANHA.—After the auction last week further business was done in Cartagena description, including grey root at 4s. 4d. per lb., and fair at 4s. 6d. Several holders of Cartagena root are now asking higher prices, as there has been a better demand for the United States of late. Rio is moving off slowly, and for selected bales 10s. 5d. to 10s. 6d. is asked.

LITHIA SALTS.—The German makers have advanced carbonate and citrate 4d. and 3d. per lb. respectively, and now quote carbonate at 6s. 8d. for small wholesale quantities, and 6s. 3d. for 2-cwt. lots. Citrate in crystals is 4s. 9d. for 2-cwt lots up to 5s., according to quantity. Powder is 6d. extra, but makers are not offering.

OIL, BERGAMOT, is easier, agents quoting from 7s. to 7s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f., in quantity.

OIL, CAMPHOR.—For light white oil, which is scarce, 34s. per cwt. was paid last week.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—The London market is still tending upwards in sympathy with Norway, and although 90s. per barrel, c.i.f., is now talked of as the nominal figure for new oil, business has been done at 80s. to 81s., c.i.f., but most agents ask from 85s. upwards. Old oil is reported to have sold at 72s. 6d. per barrel. Our Bergen correspondent writes on February 22 that the weather has been very stormy this week, and the fishing has been considerably hindered, so that the prospects are not encouraging at present. The supplies of new oil so far are strictly limited, and practically nothing is obtainable at his last quotation of 75s. per barrel, f.o.b. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 1,111 barrels, against 978½ barrels at the same time last year.

OIL, LEMON.—Quotations keep on the easy side, well-known makes offering at from 2s. 7d. to 2s. 7½d. per lb., c.i.f., in quantity.

OIL, ORANGE.—Prices is about 4d. to 6d. lower, agents quoting from 5s. 5d. to 5s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

OIL, PEPPERMINT, of all descriptions is quiet. American HGH is quoted 8s. 10½d. to 9s. according to holder, H & P 8s. to 8s. 3d., JBH "First Premium" 7s. 3d., and "Pure" 7s. 9d. per lb. spot.

OILS, FIXED.—Linseed quiet and easier, 31s. 6d. being quoted for barrels, spot. Rape steady, at 28s. 3d. for refined on the spot, and Ravison 25s. Coconut is easier, at 33s. 6d. spot, and 37s. for Cochin. Cottonseed quiet, at 24s. 3d. to 25s.

per cwt. for refined. *Lagos Palm* is unchanged, at 27s. per cwt.

OPIUM is unchanged.

SMYRNA, February 14.—Some of the large holders having made slight concessions, owing to want of money, a good business has been done, amounting to about 220 cases of mostly new and old current talequale, at from 7s. 9d. to 8s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f. About 170 cases were for American account, 30 for England, and 15 for the Continent. Of the above quantity, 15 per cent. consisted of old crop, which obtained a higher price. The market closed firm with buyers. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 3,067 cases, against 3,869 cases at the same time last year.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 21.—Only 8 cases have changed hands this week at 7s. 8d. to 7s. 9d. per lb., and the market closes quiet with sellers, but no buyers. The crop-prospects continue favourable, and the last months of winter look like passing away without any change in the weather, and thus help to establish a record mild winter.

QUICKSILVER is steady at 8/ 15s. per bottle from importers, and the same figure in second hands.

The *Revista Minera*, of Madrid, reports that the production of quicksilver from the Almaden Mines in Spain for the year 1901 was 22,775 flasks. In 1900 the output was 30,612 flasks, so that there was a decrease of 7,837 flasks, or 25.6 per cent., last year.

QUININE.—Another very quiet week has passed, and little or no interest has been shown in the speculative market, probably owing to the Amsterdam auctions to-day. Prices have been barely steady, and the small business done includes March delivery at 1s. 1½d., and August at 1s. 2d. per oz.

SARSAPARILLA.—The arrivals this week comprise 23 bales grey Jamaica, and 6 native red. After the auction last week 1s. 4d. was paid for sound grey Jamaica.

SEEDS.—Russian *Anise* very slow at 20s. 6d. per cwt. *Coriander* quiet at 9s. 6d. per cwt. for Morocco. *Cumin* firm and rather dearer for Morocco at 25s. per cwt., but Malta sells slowly at 33s. per cwt. *Canary* steady at 37s. to 37s. 6d. per quarter for Turkish on the spot, and at 35s. c.i.f. terms. *Linsed* maintains its price at 59s. to 60s. per quarter. *Peanut* neglected; 7s. 6d. per cwt. is the quotation. *Caranays* quiet at 21s. 6d. per cwt. for fair Dutch.

SENEGAL is firmly held at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. per lb., net.

SHELLAC.—The spot demand has been slow, and quotations are practically unchanged, consumers buying sparingly. The value of fine second orange TN is 121s. to 122s. per cwt. In the speculative market, prices are easier, the sales including March delivery at 120s. 6d., May at 123s., and June 123s. to 123s. 6d. In auction 227 cases were offered, of which about 100 sold at steady prices, including 90 cases good reddish second orange, rather cakey, at 121s.; fair red cakey to blocky, at 118s.; and 6 cases broken AC Garnet at 117s., cash.

SPERMACELE.—Foreign is rather easier at 1s. 1d. per lb. or 1s. 0½d. for fifty-case lots.

SPICES.—The dull tone of this market still continues, buyers showing little disposition to purchase. At auction on Wednesday *Cochin Ginger* was lower, a parcel of new-crop washed rough being sold at 39s. to 41s. per cwt.; good bright boldish Calicut was bought in at 48s. per cwt. Jamaica, in good supply, met with no demand, only a few unimportant lots, dull lean at 37s., middling dull at 41s. 6d., and middling washed at 45s. per cwt. *Zanzibar Cloves* rather firmer; barely fair quality was bought in at 4d. per lb. The quotation for March-May delivery is 3½d., and for June-August 4d. per lb. Fair Penang sold at 7d., and good at 8½d. per lb. Ordinary stalky Zanzibar *Chillies* were bought in at 35s. per cwt. Fine long red picked Japan were also withdrawn, no bid being made. *Pimento* easier; a fair proportion sold at 2½d. per lb. for common, and at 2¾d. for ordinary, fair quality being bought in at 2¾d. per lb. *Mace* was bought in at 1s. 8d. per lb. for middling red Penang. *Pepper* very quiet, but unchanged. Penang black was bought in at 5½d. to 6d. per lb., and greyish Alleppy at 5½d. Singapore is quoted at 5½d. per lb. for spot and arrival. Singapore white was bought in at 10½d. per lb. for good fair.

VANILLA.—At auction on Wednesday 560 tins mostly Seychelles were offered, of which the bulk sold at irregular prices, fine long beans being about 1s. per lb. dearer, good long being full up, and very long 1s. easier, while foxy and

brown were unchanged. The following were some of the prices paid: Fair to good chocolate Seychelles and Mauritius 7½ to 8½ inch, 20s. to 20s. 6d.; 7 to 8 inch, 17s. to 19s. 6d.; 6½ to 7 inch, 13s. to 15s.; 5 to 6 inch, 8s. to 12s.; and common brown and foxy 2s. to 9s. per lb.

WAX, BEES.—The exports from St. Domingo during 1900 amounted to 317,000 lbs. against 268,000 lbs. in 1899, 409,000 lbs. in 1898, and 379,000 lbs. in 1897.

WAX, JAPANESE.—For good pale squares 34s. 6d. to 35s. per cwt. is asked on the spot, and for arrival 33s. c.i.f. is quoted, which is firmer.

WAX, PARAFFIN.—Refined is quoted 3½d. to 3¾d., and crude 1¾d. to 2d. per lb.

Cablegrams.

AMSTERDAM, February 26:—At the auctions of cinchona-bark held here to-day 8,467 packages were offered, weighing 755,959 kilos., and containing 36,901 kilos. (1,290,000 oz.) quinine sulphate. Of the above quantity, 8,046 packages were sold at an average unit of 7.95c. per ½ kilo., against 7.45c. paid at the auction on January 23. The following were the approximate quantities of quinine purchased by the principal buyers:—English and American factories, who purchased the equivalent of 9,053 kilos.; the Brunswick factory, 5,650 kilos.; the Mannheim and Amsterdam factories, 9,146 kilos.; the Frankfurt-on-Main and Stuttgart factories, 5,639 kilos., and various buyers, 4,917 kilos. The prices paid for the manufacturing bark ranged from 3¼c. to 7¼c. per ½ kilo.; and druggists' bark from 8¼c. to 61¼c. per ½ kilo.

* * * *

NEW YORK, February 27:—Business here is fairly good. Opium is dull of sale at \$2.95 per lb. Senega is higher at 54c. per lb. Golden seal (*hydrastis canadensis*) is easier at 48c. per lb. American bleached beeswax is strong at 30c. per lb. Cod-liver oil is advancing, and \$23 per barrel is now asked. Cartagena ipecacuanha is lower at \$1.35 per lb., and lithia has declined to \$1.35.

* * * *

HAMBURG:—Business here is quiet. *Lycopodium* and castor oil are both firm. Condurango is higher at 110m. per 100 kilos.

* * * *

BERGEN, February 27, 11 A.M.:—The fishing so far shows poor results, and the general quotation is now 76s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. The total catch of cod up to date amounts to 3,164,000, against 3,851,000 at the corresponding date of last year. This is expected to yield 2,038 barrels, against 3,910 barrels last year.

New Works for Cheshire.

Negotiations for the sale of a site at Broken Cross, Northwich, to Messrs. Gossage & Sons, of Widnes, and other Lancashire manufacturers, was finally completed on February 19. As previously mentioned, the land, which contains brine and has a frontage to the railway and the Shropshire Union Canal, is intended for manufacturing purposes. It has been reported that a large chemical works will be built, but in some quarters it is stated that glycerin and soap manufacture is intended.

American Sulphate of Copper for Greece.

In confirming his recent telegram to the American Government announcing that a United States firm had been awarded the contract to supply 500 tons of sulphate of copper to the Current Bank of Greece, Consul Jackson, of Patras, says that in all seven bids were received, representing British, American, German, and Belgian firms. The bid of the successful American company (\$45,015 for the 500 tons, c.i.f. Patras) was \$5.84 per ton lower than that of the nearest competitor. When the results of the bids were made public the following day, negotiations for 300 additional tons were begun by private firms, and in the opinion of the Consul the United States will capture this year a larger percentage of the Greek market for this product—a market worth, at a low estimate, 90,000%. The Consul adds that the success of the American offer was wholly unexpected by the European companies, several of which were of the belief that their prices had been cut so close as to render competition improbable. In fact, the American product was not considered at all, on account of the exacting conditions governing the contract, and the high transatlantic freight rates.

Italian Tartaric Materials.

The exports of tartaric materials from the Italian Continent from October 1, 1900, to September 30, 1901, were as follows:—

Articles	To	Quantity	Total	Value
		Tons	Tons	£
1. Half-refined tartar	United Kingdom ...	154		
	United States of America ...	5		
	Germany ...	323		
	France ...	121		
	Austria-Hungary, &c.	244		
			847	49,000
2. Vinaccia argols ...	United Kingdom ...	200		
	United States of America ...	755		
	Austria-Hungary, &c.	1,372		
			2,327	123,000
3. Crude argols ...	United Kingdom ...	27		
	United States of America ...	1,637		
	Germany ...	185		
	Austria-Hungary, &c.	361		
			2,210	94,000
4. Wine lees...	United States of America ...	188		
	Austria-Hungary, &c.	1,616		
			1,804	26,000
Total ...			7,188	292,000

Chinese Cassia Lignea.

A warning to German traders has recently come from China. The export-houses at Canton, both Chinese and European, have complained a good deal with regard to two principal articles of export—viz., cassia lignea and bristles. The sales in both these articles are on condition that good average of the season is shipped from China. Now it has been said that during the last two years, for example, at Hamburg, nearly every shipment of the said articles has been found unsatisfactory, and has been arbitrated on. This has, of course, given great trouble to the agents of Chinese exporters, and if there is not found a remedy it is expected that the German markets will lose the business altogether in favour of Trieste.

JUNIOR PHARMACY BALL.—The twenty-first annual ball was held at the Portman Rooms on February 26, and in spite of the bad weather the attendance proved a record one, some 360 being present. Mr. W. Warren presided over the supper, and proposed "Success to the Ball" and "The Ladies" in his own inimitable way. Mr. Percival Trick replied, thanking those who had seconded his efforts in making the affair a success. The arrangements, which were perfect in every way, were in the hands of Mr. C. W. Martin and Mr. R. T. Cassie. Messrs. Allen & Hauburys (Limited) provided the ladies with perfumes, sprays, and caucious, and Mortlake Mann's band supplied the music.

SWINDON SWEET-NITRE CASE.—At Swindon Police Court on Thursday, February 27, Mr. Daniels, chemist, was charged under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act with selling sweet spirit of nitre containing only 0.85 per cent. of ethyl nitrite. Mr. Withy defended on behalf of the Chemists' Defence Association. Dr. Dyer gave evidence that he received the sample in a well-fitting stoppered bottle properly secured. He said the oftener a bottle was opened the less ethyl nitrite would remain. He admitted that slight decomposition would occur even when sweet spirit of nitre was kept stoppered up in full bottles. Chemists should store it in small bottles, but even in those some change in the ethyl nitrite would go on. The 10 per cent. of water in the spirit would in course of time change the ethyl nitrite if improperly stored. He agreed with Professor Dunstan and Mr. Allen that it was prone to decompose. Mr. Withy asked that the case be dismissed on the ground that the analyst had omitted to state in his certificate that the article was liable to decomposition. The Magistrates declined. Mr. Martin Priest and Mr. Johnston were then examined, and gave details of experiments they had conducted, proving the extreme rapidity with which sweet spirit of nitre decomposes. They stated they knew of no substance in the B.P. more liable to decomposition, and drew an analogy between it and milk in that respect. Mr. Johnston, in reply to Mr. Bevir (for the prosecution), said he would not sell a spirit of that strength if ordered in a prescription, but would if the order was an ordinary commercial one. The Magistrates imposed a fine of 1*l.* and costs, saying they were satisfied no fraud was intended.

Coming Events.

Notices of forthcoming meetings are inserted in this section free of charge. Secretaries should send such notices to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., so that they may be received not later than Wednesday of the week of publication; if later, by telegram to "Chemists London."

Tuesday, March 4

Meeting of pharmacists at 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 3 P.M., to consider the form of a memorial to the late William Martindale.

Wednesday, March 5.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 11 A.M. Council meeting.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 3 P.M. Council meeting.

School of Pharmacy Students' Association, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 8 P.M. Social evening, when Prof. Collie will give a lantern lecture on the "Lofoden Islands."

Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., at 8 P.M. Mr. E. P. Edwards on "Sound Signals."

Young Chemists' Association (Working-men's Club), Gallowgate, Newcastle-on-Tyne, at 8 P.M. Mr. F. R. Duddridge will read a paper on "The Pharmacist as a Professional Man."

Thursday, March 6.

Röntgen Society, 20 Hanover Square, W., at 8.30 P.M. Exhibition evening and a short paper by Dr. B. Blacker on "Localisation."

Midland Pharmaceutical Association, Birmingham. Papers will be read.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, W., at 9 P.M. Paper by Prof. J. Norman Collie on "Phosphorescence."

Chemical Society, Burlington House, W., at 8 P.M. The following papers will be communicated:—"The Slow Oxidation of Methane at Low Temperatures," by W. A. Bone and R. V. Wheeler; "Isomeric Additive Compounds of Dibenzylketone and Deoxybenzoin with Benzal-p-toluidine, m-Nitrobenzaldehyde and Benzal m-nitraniline," Part III, by F. E. Francis; "Mesoxalic semi-aldehyde," by H. J. H. Fenton and J. H. Ryffel; "m-Nitrobenzoylcamphor," by M. O. Forster and F. M. G. Micklethwait; "Picrimidithiocarbonic esters," by J. C. Crocker.

Friday, March 7

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, W., at 9 P.M. Prof. H. Becquerel on "Radio-active Bodies."

CHEMISTS' MANAGERS' AND ASSISTANTS' SOCIETY.—The first annual dinner will be held at the Horseshoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, W., on March 12. Tickets—Gentlemen, 5*s.* each, ladies, 4*s.*, or double, 8*s.* 6*d.*, may be had from Mr. C. E. Pickering, 97 High Street, Marylebone; Mr. G. Cullwick, 13 Mysore Road, Lavender Hill; and Y. R. Patterson Holt, 2 Belgrave Street, Argyle Square, S.W.

The dinner of past and present students of the West of Scotland College of Pharmacy, 157 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, will be held in the Alexandra Hotel, Bath Street, on March 10, at 9 P.M. Tickets 3*s.* each, may be had at the College.

PUBLIC AND POOR-LAW DISPENSERS' ASSOCIATION.—Second annual smoking-concert at Stone's Restaurant, Broadway, Ludgate Circus, E.C., on March 12, at 8 P.M. Tickets, 1*s.* each, may be had from Mr. H. T. Samuel, 7A Grand Parade, Archway Road, N.

The Bradford Charms.

MR. JOHN HOBSON MATTHEWS, Cardiff, writes to *Notes and Queries* in reference to the old charms which Mr. C. C. Bell commented on in the Winter Number of the *C. & D.* as follows:—

"Naadgrass Dyadgrass" seems to be Welsh. If I am correct in this surmise, the proper spelling would be "Na ad gras, Dyro dy ras," and the meaning, "Prevent not grace, give Thy grace." Unless "C. C. B." is quite sure of his reading, I would suggest as more probable "Na ad dy rass, Dyw dy rass" for "Na ad dy ras, Duw dy ras" (Prevent not Thy grace; God Thy grace). Both these supplications, but especially the latter, are well known as bardic metres. Mediæval charms of this kind, made up of phrases from Latin and Greek liturgies, interspersed with Welsh words, were common in the Principality right down to the early part of the nineteenth century. The most usual form had its origin in an ancient prayer attributed to St. Augustine of Hippo, which appears in a MS. French Book of Hours of the early fifteenth century in my possession.